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No. 7752.—Vol. L. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Rosmer Buchanan. Mr. TREE as Larochie and Clyde Ryan. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Rosseter, Allen, Horsemeyer, Tappfine, Gurnett, Hirwood, Miss Julia Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, to-day and To-morrow, NOTHING BUT NUTS. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle reserved at 5s. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 2.30; also SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 25; and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART—Characters by Messrs. French Second Act. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telephone. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Three Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mrs. A. Fawcett, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE Doors open 7.40.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Jasmine Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Three Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES before or to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUTLER and THE ONE PLACE FOR PODGERS, for Three Nights only. At 8.30, WAITING CONSENT. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 and 8.30, of DEARER THAN LIFE. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of numerous inquiries, on MONDAY NEXT UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS will be performed for Three Nights only, instead of THE UPPER CRUST as previously announced.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Augustus Harris.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS ON WHICH PERFORMANCES SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 25.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (67th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(Lessees, Messrs. Gatti, Sefton, Parsloe, and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 125th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Nairne, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Dacre, Tree, H. Palmer, M. Foote, H. Russell, James, East, C. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.2. FOLLY'S VENTURE at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gilmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, G. Yorke, &c.; and John Beauchamp, Mesdames Mary Gosnell, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)
THIS DAY, at 2.30 and 8, matinée at 2.30 and 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Bach, G. R. Weir, S. Philips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Sacey; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Venton, M. Micheimore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-DAY at 2.30 and TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Mr. Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, with the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. H. Farren, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Barrett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalzell, E. Maurice, Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Rumley, and Miss Tilly Paterson. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryer) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the usual Libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.20, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Hunnisett, Phyllis Broughton, Mrs. George Loveday, and Miss Lonnie Addison; Messrs. Arthur Cecil, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Alec James, T. A. Seale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, THE WEAKER SEX. Messrs. Fernand Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, E. Dagnall, C. C. Huntley, F. H. Knight, C. H. Brough, S. Power, S. Peyton, R. Harding, and J. Forbes-Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gurden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Keith Meadmore, Claude Hughes, Annie Hughes, E. M. Robson, Hawkins, Miss Verity, st. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Evans St. Wead, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock, the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bourchier, &c., and Miss Carlotta Addison, Messrs. Colonel, Robertson, Lowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,261.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
TO-NIGHT at 8, 170th performance of ANNE JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Harvey, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Ainsworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Bowyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss Wood and Mr. Phelps.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, February 1st and 8th. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. Marius.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE; at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Alfred Chevalier, J. Tapley, G. Sinclair, G. Capel, R. Norman, W. Wendon, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Loftus, M. Byron, V. Evelyn, H. Polak, Amelia Goudie, M. Davis, L. Hilosson, &c. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. Hilton. Box-office open EVERY DAY at 2.30. "THE FIELD OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, and side-splitting Harlequinade. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER'S season will commence on SATURDAY, February 1st, with his Famous Comedy in Three Acts, adapted from the French by Mr. Hamilton Aidé, entitled DR. BILL. Preceded by a One-Act Drama, by F. W. Broughton, entitled FOOL'S MATE. Mr. Frederick Terry, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, Mr. G. Capel, Mr. H. Gratrian, Mr. R. V. Shone, and Mr. Chevalier; Miss Robins, Miss Carlotta Ledeny, Miss Marie Linden, Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Gracie Murielle, Miss Laura Graves, Miss Edith Kenward, and Miss Fanny Brough. The new and Unique and Scenery by Mr. J. Harker. Musical Conductor, Mr. J. Crook. Box-office now open daily 10.30 to 5, where seats may be secured, and at all libraries. Business Manager, Mr. B. D'Albertson.

ROYALTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, THE TEA UP LA TOSCA. A perversion of "La Tosca" by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. Arthur Roberts, G. R. Pryce, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Mesdames Emily Miles, Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Bertie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA GLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 5,886. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, H. Hawkins.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Rescisi; Millies, Sorasco, Marie, Thurgate, and Scotti, and Signor Le Vinesti. Varieties by Burr Sabine, Little Dooley, Hengler, and Lauri, Attila Troupe, Attila Birds and Bonbi, the Arcosta Troupe, Winefield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Arthur Lorcey, the Almonti Troupe, Fornie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.0, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by Mdlle. M. Mille, Mdlle. M. Le Roy, Mdlle. Wassel, Mdlles. Palmiere and Bettina de Nerbi, Signor Albertini and Signorina Malvina Cavalieri. Grand CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Leckhart's performing Elephants, the funny Continental clowns; the Manonis, in a novel musical absurdity; Vestures, the wonderful Abe Daniels, musical clown; Heat Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; Jesse Phillips, Arthur Tinsley, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30, SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

THE SHERBORNE SCHOOL CASE.

THE Sherborne School case, in which Mr. Justice DENMAN gave judgment yesterday, presents two points of some public interest—one affecting the public generally, the other affecting the public-school world in particular. The former point is the practice of secret trial. This is a practice entirely repugnant to all English notions of justice, and we are happy to think that Mr. Justice DENMAN'S resort to it has not been of a character likely to enhance its reputation. Secrecy was pleaded for in order to minimize a scandal. The actual result has been to magnify the scandal a hundredfold—so much so, indeed, that the judge actually thought it necessary to go out of his way in his judgment, and clear the moral character of the two principals to the suit! A more conclusive and ludicrous condemnation of the hearing *in camerâ* could not be conceived. No human being who knew anything whatever about the case could have dreamed for a single second of any such accusation as Mr. Justice DENMAN denied. But as the case was heard in secret, very few people did know, and the ignorant public put the worst possible construction on the case. How any intelligent men of the world can have failed to foresee such a result we cannot imagine. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico* is an aphorism of old-world wisdom; *omne secretum pro scandaloso* is not Latin, but is equally true. Sherborne School itself is, we fear, likely to suffer from the failure of its masters to bear this truth in mind. The idea has become current, owing to the air of mystery which has been allowed to surround this case, that the moral standard of Sherborne is lower than that of other public schools. We have good reason to believe that the idea is false. Mr. YOUNG should, in the interests of the School, have resisted to the uttermost the suggestion of hearing the case *in camerâ*. It is, however, hardly worth while to labour this point further; for by this time probably everybody concerned is convinced that the mystery was a mistake. Even the judge himself seemed yesterday to be half inclined to fear that his secret hearing was illegal as well as injudicious. If Mr. MALAN be a litigious individual, an application for a new trial on that ground would have a good chance of success. In the interests of Sherborne, it is to be hoped that Mr. MALAN is not litigious. The interests of the public, which are deeply concerned in the public administration of justice, are likely to be safeguarded in the future by the conspicuous failure of the secret method in this case.

Before, however, the case is forgotten, there is one aspect of it, of considerable interest to the scholastic profession, on which a few words may usefully be said. Into the merits of the case we have no intention of entering. It will be enough here to remind the reader that Mr. MALAN, a former assistant master, sued the headmaster, Mr. YOUNG, for libel. The judge found on two of the counts for Mr. MALAN, but awarded him only contemptuous damages on the ground that his conduct towards Mr. YOUNG had been "outrageous." Mr. MALAN was dismissed, said the Judge, "in consequence of his own behaviour, which was wholly unjustifiable and inconsistent with the relations between a headmaster and one of his assistants." It is here that we touch the point of general interest in the case. Mr. YOUNG, the particular headmaster involved, has been substantially vindicated by this case. But the system which in English public schools regulates the relations of headmasters and assistant masters has been condemned. The headmaster is everything; the assistant masters are nothing. They have no secure position (we are speaking of the general rule, to which there are of course some exceptions); no secured pension; no adequate right of appeal; no consultative voice. No contrast could be greater than that which exists in this matter between assistant masters in Germany and England respectively. With us they are—so far as any recognized and assured status goes—as the dirt beneath a headmaster's feet. In Germany they are paid nearly as well as he, and are accorded a nearly equal position. The English headmaster is an absolute autocrat; his office is probably the only rigidly monarchical institution existing in our democratic country. It is an exotic and it does not flourish. Mr. YOUNG did not get on any the better with Mr. MALAN for the absolute power he had over his subordinate. On the contrary, both were probably betrayed into mistakes by the position of absolute supremacy on the one side, of complete irresponsibility on the other. This position is a serious blot on our Public School System. When a democratic Parliament takes the Public Schools in hand, its first task will, no doubt, be the restitution to the "poor student" of endowments diverted to the enjoyment of the rich. Its second task will be the recognition of the assistant masters as a check upon the untempered autocracy of the headmasters.

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

IV.—The Bar (*Concluded*).

When a barrister begins to hold himself out for business on his own account, which he ought to do directly he is called, he must take chambers for himself, and purchase his "stock in trade." The latter consists of a library of law books, which entails a minimum outlay of about £100 at the start, and of some £15 or £20 a year afterwards: Nor must we wig and gown be omitted. The making of a barrister's wig is an art known to comparatively few, and so, in spite of the worthlessness of the materials of which it is composed, prices are kept up to a rather high level. A good wig costs about six guineas, a gown about one guinea, and various small necessaries bring the whole sum up to ten guineas. The rent of chambers is a variable sum, and is usually fixed at an amount which covers rent, share of clerk and "laundress," and coals. In the Temple chambers are considerably cheaper than in Lincoln's Inn. Half a room may sometimes be rented for as little as £20 or £25 in either the Temple or in Lincoln's Inn; while the rent of a good room on inclusive terms in Lincoln's Inn is usually as much as £100 a year.

Circuit and Sessions.

Formerly no one who intended to practise at the Chancery Bar went circuit or attended sessions; but the experience obtained in this way is very valuable, and it is not at all uncommon nowadays for a young barrister to go circuit for a few years, even though his ultimate object may be to devote himself exclusively to Chancery work. Circuit is the best school for learning the art of examining and cross-examining witnesses, and witnesses require as much artistic handling in Chancery actions as elsewhere. Many an action has been won by a brilliant piece of cross-examination, and it is a common charge brought against Chancery barristers that they do not know how to cross-examine witnesses. In answer to this, they retort that the Common Law men are ignorant of the elements of law.

To go circuit and attend sessions means of course expense in the way of railway journeys and hotel bills, and it may be safely said that few men during the first five years earn sufficient on circuit to cover their expenses. What these expenses amount to depends to a great extent on the circuit joined, and the distance from London of the towns included in it. The South-Eastern circuit entails comparatively small expense, while the Northern, the North-Eastern, the Western, and Welsh circuits cost considerably more. To go on any of these last-named circuits means an expenditure of £80 or £100 a year. Circuit life, however, is pleasant enough, though with most men it is far from meaning the earning of a fortune. The travelling from place to place, the constant change, the dining at the circuit mess, and last, but not least, the general good-fellowship, all prove attractive to many, and the mundane question of earning a livelihood sinks into the background. Naturally, the young barrister, if he decides on joining a circuit, chooses the one on which he has friends who are likely to help him, and on which he is already somewhat known. But here, as elsewhere at the Bar, friends cannot be of much permanent use to any one who is not capable of helping himself.

Summary of Necessary Outlay.

The necessary expenditure before call to the Bar may be summarised as follows:—Entrance fees at an Inn and stamp duties amount to some £40, commons and dues for three years may be estimated at £25 or thereabouts, and call fees and stamp duties on call at £100. To these expenses must be added 200 guineas for two years' reading in chambers with a barrister, £100 for law books, and £25 for wig and gown and other incidental expenses, making in all some £400. The two years' reading in chambers ought to leave no spare time for other work, and consequently a sum must be added to represent the cost of living during this period. What the sum ought to be is not easy to estimate, but it is not easy for any one to live in London as a gentleman for much less than £200 a year. Thus some £800 may be considered as fairly

ART NOTES

In referring a week or two ago to the late Mr. Barlow's first contribution to the Royal Academy, in 1851, I should have mentioned that "The Highland Bridge" was not an engraving, but a water-colour.

* * * * *

The youngest of the "Royal" societies, the Royal Anglo-Australian Society of Artists, held a conversazione at the galleries of the Royal Institute to-night, when the collection of pictures to be exhibited at Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide during the coming artistic campaign will be on view.

* * * * *

A general meeting of the Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the president, Sir James Linton, P.R.I., in the chair, is to be held at the Royal Institute, in Piccadilly, on Friday evening next. The result of the first year's working appears to be highly satisfactory.

* * * * *

Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A., is engaged on a bust of Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., of Adelaide, South Australia, who has done so much for the cause of education in the colony, and so much more towards developing its resources. Sir Thomas's friends, to express their admiration of his services, have determined on placing his bust, executed on an heroic scale, in the hall of the University of Adelaide.

* * * * *

I hear, on what should be excellent authority, that Mrs. Addison's Romney, now at the Old Masters' Exhibition, has been sold by her for no less a sum than £8,500. The picture—"Mrs. Stables and two of her daughters, Harriet and Louisa"—as has already been pointed out in these columns, had never before been seen in public, and was valued by the owner at £500, more as an heirloom than as a marketable property. No sooner was it exhibited, than she received offers of £1,700, £4,000, and £6,000, in rapid succession. The latest offer of £8,500 is said to have been made by Mr. Edward Davis, who has since disposed of it to a customer for £10,000.

* * * * *

Anent the Old Masters, it is said that for the first fortnight the attendance was very unsatisfactory, which proves that either the prevailing epidemic has been having a very pernicious effect upon art, or that it is not merit that attracts the thousands to Burlington House in the course of the spring exhibitions so much as fashion. If it is true, as is often said, that the winter exhibition is a dead loss to the Academy, their continuance of this valuable and delightful feature is one of the best answers that could possibly be made to its less moderate critics. I would point out, by the way, what is probably an error in the catalogue. The portrait of Sir Jerome Bowes, one of the "fighting Veres," is said to be by Lucas de Heere. Is it not more likely, however, to be by Paul Vansomer, who was in England between 1606 and 1620? Sir Jerome is represented as standing upon painting, and it is, I believe, a generally accepted theory that the "painting pictures" are all by Vansomer, while the "Oriental carpet pictures" are by Mytens.

* * * * *

Mr. John P. Seddon, the ecclesiastical architect who recently attracted a good deal of attention by writing on the subject of "What a Memorial Window Should Be," gives an opportunity to those who would profit by it of seeing his theories put into practice at Messrs. Belham's, 155, Buckingham Palace-road. There is now being exhibited there a beautiful little window destined for St. John's Church, Cardiff, in which hand-painting takes the least possible share in the result, whilst a singular kind of glass, artistically managed and ingeniously arranged, produces the whole effect of the design. Those who see the window should not fail to examine the specimens of glass of which it is made. The window, it should be added, is infinitely more brilliant than is usually the case in painted windows, which so often nowadays aspire to be pictorially imitative, instead of being freshly conventional.

* * * * *

Encouraged by the success of their splendid edition of "L'Abbé Constantin," Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, and Co. have decided upon publishing Paul Hervieu's "Flirt" in a similar manner, to be illustrated, like the first-named book, by Madame Madeleine Lemaire. It is not often that ordinary editions are issued at £2 10s., with twenty copies at £48 each. But this new venture of the great French house will well be worth the price, if one may judge from the specimen pages—as for prettiness and daintiness of execution it can hardly be surpassed.

* * * * *

If Mr. Edward King, of Richmond, can succeed in saving Sudbury Park he will have deserved well of the community. Backed by the Selborne Society and other similar institutions devoted to the preservation of objects of interest and natural beauty from ill-treatment or destruction, as well as for the retention of open spaces, the editor of the *Richmond Times* is leading an agitation for the rescue of Sudbury Park from the hands of the speculative builder. Already one wretched specimen of architecture—or the lack of it—has been run up on the estate; and if this sort of thing is continued, the whole district will soon be ruined of its natural beauty and be robbed of much of its fresh air. Sir Frederick Leighton has already gone into print upon the subject, and he is, I understand, to be followed by a number of influential men in the worlds of Art and Hygiene.

representing the outlay which must be incurred before practice can be begun at the Bar. After call there are, of course, annual expenses—say £50 for chambers, use of clerk, and "laundress," £15 for law books, and, if a circuit is joined, £80 for circuit expenses.

AFTER CALL.

For some time after his call, the young barrister will probably earn very little by his profession. A sum of twenty guineas may represent his gross earnings for his first year, while the necessary outgoings must amount to at least three times that sum. Of course, his earnings ought to increase year by year, but they will increase slowly for some time, unless something happens to bring him prominently into notice. Some, of course, are fortunate enough to have solicitors for their fathers, uncles, or cousins. Others, again, are the sons of judges, or of barristers who have already attained success at the Bar. Such men have work sent to them from the first; the only question with them is whether they are capable of doing it when they get it. If they are not thoroughly capable, the practice with which they have started will inevitably die away, for there is only a very limited amount of unskilled work to be done at the Bar, and no solicitor dares to send work regularly to any one whom he cannot trust to do it thoroughly and well. Other things being equal, the young barrister can never expect to get much work at the Bar. He is necessarily deficient in what is most needful at the Bar—experience.

"DEVILLING."

The long process of waiting must be irksome to every young barrister, and the difficulty of his position is increased by the limited number of ways in which he can help himself. He may be most anxious to work and to earn his livelihood, but solicitors, perhaps, do not employ him because they do not know of his existence. The problem for such a one to solve, is how to make his existence known. The ordinary and most legitimate method is to find some barrister who will allow him to work for him, and in case of need to hold his briefs for him. He must in short attach himself to some one in practice, in the character of "devil." Work of this kind is rarely paid for, the older barrister takes all his own fees and gives the younger man no share. Nevertheless, it is well worth the young man's while to do the work. It prevents the knowledge which he has acquired while reading in chambers from gradually slipping away, and gives him, every now and then, an opportunity of distinction, and of proving that he is made of the right stuff. The road is hardly a royal one, but it is the only one by which a young barrister who has no practice of his own to start with, can get what he most requires—self-advertisement. Moreover, doing work in this way means an increased circle of friends among those who are most capable of lending a helping hand.

CONNECTION.

A connection with solicitors is, of course, most valuable at the start, but it is far from being essential for ultimate success. Many of the most successful men at the Bar had no interest or connection to help them up the first few rounds of the ladder, but then it will be admitted on all hands that they are men of no ordinary calibre. Sir Charles Russell began life as an Irish solicitor, and came to England without friends to assist him. Sir Horace Davey had no connection with solicitors to assist him, but owed his early success to the help given him by Vice-Chancellor Wickens, for whom he once "devilled." Sir Edward Clarke notoriously owes all his success to his own exertions. With Sir Richard Webster the case was somewhat different. His father was in good practice in patent cases and Sir Richard adopted his father's line of business, and his father's clients. The number of men, however, who succeed without any help from outside is not very large, while a great many under similar circumstances fail altogether. The man who is called to the Bar without interest to back him plays for a big stake, and has presumably been careful to count the cost. He must remember that for every piece of work to be done there are at least ten, perhaps twenty, men able and ready to do it, and that there is not nearly enough work for all. The weakest must go first to the wall, and every man ought to assure himself of his own strength before he enters the fray.

PRIZES OF THE BAR.

Professional incomes at the Bar vary more widely than in any other profession. In some few instances they are very large; in the vast majority of cases they are very small. Probably the highest income which a junior ever earns is some £5,000 or £6,000 a year; but this sum is only reached by incessant work, by night as well as by day, and moreover is reached by very few. A Queen's Counsel's fees are on a higher scale and he may earn £10,000, and in some very rare instances as much as £20,000 a year.

In the opinion of many the prizes of the Bar are to be found quite as much in the appointments to which the Bar is the direct road as in the income to be earned by actual practice at the Bar. There are many appointments for which barristers only are eligible, but few can be given to those who have achieved no success in their profession. For the best legal appointments success at the Bar is the only passport, and for some the highest success is necessary. To give any list of the appointments which are confined to barristers is absolutely impossible, both on account of their number and their variety. The first legal offices in the country are in everybody's knowledge—the great law officers of the Crown, and the long array of judges, Lords of Appeal, Lords Justices, and puisne judges. Offices of this kind are necessarily within the reach of the few only, but for those to whom the highest success does not fall, there is a substantial list of what may be termed second and third class appointments. For instance, there are fifty-seven judges of County Courts, with salaries of £1,500 a year, and twenty-three metropolitan stipendiary magistrates with like salaries. Again, some of the provincial stipendiary magistracies, and some of the clerkships of assize, are worth as much as £1,000 a year, while the "masters" and registrars of the High Court receive £1,500 a year. Besides the appointments of a strictly legal nature, there are many miscellaneous appointments (some of which are of considerable value) which are confined by statute to "barristers of not less than seven years' standing." Further, there is a small class of appointments, such as recorderships and revising barristerships, which can be held by barristers in actual practice. Most recorders, however, receive very small salaries, and revising barristers receive 200 guineas in return for a month's hard work in vacation time.

The appointments out of England open to English barristers, must not be altogether passed over. Indian judgeships are sometimes given to barristers practising in England, but these appointments are more commonly given to those who have spent their lives in local practice. There are also many colonial appointments in the gift of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which barristers alone can hold, such as the Chief Justiceships, Attorney and Solicitor Generalships in most of our smaller colonies. Hong Kong, for instance, supports a Chief Justice with a salary of 12,000 dols., a puisne judge with 8,160 dols., and an Attorney-General with 4,800 dols. a year. The last-mentioned post is usually considered the plum of all the colonial legal appointments, not so much on account of the salary attached to it as of the private practice which always accrues to the holder.

The above list is enough to show the substantial attractions of the Bar, and the terminal call-lists of the Inns of Court show that the attractions are not despised. The Bar is notoriously overcrowded, and the result is the fierce struggle of keen competition. Whoever intends to make his way at the Bar must be capable of bearing disappointment after disappointment, of waiting patiently, and of living laborious days. Further, he must have good bodily health, and should bear in mind, before choosing the Bar as his profession, that six months' illness at any time during his career must be a great injury to him, and may be his ruin.

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

There is a very significant remark in Lord Herschell's speech at Bedford last night. Speaking of the difficulties which would attend the establishment of the new system of government in Ireland, he said:—

> There would exist in this country a certain number of men in sympathy with those who would try to make their task difficult in Ireland. Therefore it was of the utmost importance that an endeavour should be made to widen to the greatest extent in this country the area of approval of the adoption of Home Rule.

We agree with Lord Herschell—provided it can be done without narrowing the area of approval of the new system in Ireland.

Can we widen the area of approval by modifying Mr. Gladstone's bill? To a certain very considerable extent we have done so already. The excision of the clause expelling the Irish members enormously widens the area of support extended to the bill on this side the Irish Channel. Can we go further in this direction? Possibly, within the limits defined by Lord Herschell. He said "it was essential that the Irish should have the power to legislate about exclusively Irish affairs, and that they should have an executive in touch with the people." But would either of these essentials be tampered with if the Irish members were entrusted with the control of Irish affairs, and Mr. Parnell were made Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle?

Simultaneously two Viennese doctors proclaim that they have found the influenza germ. It is not stated as yet whether or no he bears any trace of Chinese origin,—Dr. Thompson, we note, thinks Sir Robert Rawlinson's theory "at least plausible and worthy of consideration." But it is said to resemble the pneumonia bacillus—with one difference: the influenza microbe wears a dark cap; while its relative, the pneumonia coccus, is innocent of any "dark-coloured cap-shaded formation at one end." Having now laid their finger on the accursed germ, the next thing that they have to discover is what is to be done with it.

It is no use advertising, otherwise the Viennese doctors might publish an announcement that a fabulous reward would be given to any one who would produce a microbe with an appetite for the influenza bacillus. Perhaps in time our Pasteurs will learn to breed microbes which can be guaranteed to eat up the host of our infinitesimal enemies. A painful story which comes to-day from St Petersburg reminds us that in Russia it has been the custom to cross wolves with dogs in order to breed packs of wolfhounds, which are deadlier to the wild wolf than any pure bred dog. Before long we shall probably keep in leash in all our hospitals packs of half-bred influenza microbes with cannibal appetite for their parents on the father's side, which we shall let slip at the invading bacilli whenever an epidemic again breaks out amongst us.

It is said that the influenza has killed many more victims in Paris than either of the two last visitations of cholera; but for all that the news that the dreaded Asiatic pest has slain 3,000 victims at Bussorah—a British consul and his two children being among the number—will create a very uncomfortable feeling in Europe. Bussorah, in the Persian Gulf, is in close commercial connection with all the seaports of the world. Dr. Koch's discovery of the cholera germ has not been followed up by any discovery of how to extirpate it, and the cholera still possesses the distinction of causing more panic with a smaller butcher's bill than any other malady known to the faculty.

We are glad to see the straightforward and manly line taken by Mr. Davitt at Cork. The local National Leaguers differed from him as to the necessity of organizing a labourers' union, and some of them declared that Mr. Davitt's action was intended to undermine Mr. Parnell's authority. Mr. Davitt did not swerve a hair's breadth from his appointed course. He went to Cork, delivered his address, organized his union, and then announced that, so far from seeking to undermine Mr. Parnell's authority, he would abide implicitly by any decision Mr. Parnell might come to on the subject. That was the right course to take. Nothing could be worse for the Irish cause if any section were to be allowed to invoke Mr. Parnell's authority to stifle all independent action. Mr. Parnell has never authorized this abuse of his name, and no small part of his success as a leader has been due to his recognition of the necessity for independent initiative among his followers.

We should be sorry to interfere with so old a friend as *Mr. Punch*, but we are afraid we shall be compelled to apply for an injunction to stop the sale of his present issue. The cartoon in the *Pall Mall Budget* of last Thursday represented Mr Goschen in the similitude of a hen brooding over his coming surplus. The cartoon in to-day's *Punch*, published precisely six days later, represents exactly the same similitude, worked out substantially in the same way (even to the precise number of eggs). Except that *Mr. Punch* leaves out a figure of John Bull on the wall, his cartoon might almost have been traced from ours. It is *primâ facie* the clearest case of journalistic plagiarism we have ever come across; and we should be greatly surprised if any court in the world would not immediately recognize it as a breach of copyright. On a previous occasion *Mr. Punch* did not hesitate to bring an utterly preposterous, untenable, and ungenerous accusation against the cartoonist of the *Pall Mall Budget*. We await with interest—and, we may add, "without prejudice"—to see what honourable amend he proposes to make to us now.

A correspondent writes:—"While the soldiery were getting into position for the funeral procession in the City yesterday, an incident occurred at the corner of Cheapside which ought not to go without record. A detachment of the Guards was passing, and the road seemed to be rather greasy, for one after the other, three horses fell in the same spot. The last man in falling tumbled upon his sword. It bent under him into a semicircular shape, and remained in that position until he rose, and calmly straightened the pliable weapon across his knee. The incident was witnessed by a number of spectators."

In the discussion yesterday at the County Council on Sir Thomas Farrer's demand for new municipal buildings, none of the speakers fully brought out the real objection to immediate action. It is not that there is a chance of the Council acquiring the Guildhall, though that is an important possibility. Nor is it that the requirements of the Council in the way of offices can as yet only be guessed at, though that again is true. But the real point is that until the London County Council is in law and in general opinion, as well as in fact, the central Corporation of the whole metropolis, public opinion will not permit the expenditure of enough money to erect municipal buildings worthy of the greatest city in the world. As yet no one quite realizes that this new Council is the real Corporation of the London of to-day. And until this idea is thoroughly assimilated by the mass of Londoners, the ratepayer will grow more than restive directly the Council tries to spend money on any object not purely and sordidly utilitarian. If, therefore, London is to have an Hôtel de Ville such as that of Paris or Brussels, or Manchester or Glasgow, the County Council must wait till it has established its own position. And this is the real meaning of the movement for fusion with the City. It is not for the sake of the City's brand-new Council-chamber that the County Council seeks to absorb the City, but for the sake of obtaining at one stroke the prestige of a thousand years of corporate life.

It is many years since Lord Westbury, in the profane language of the time, "dismissed bell with costs," by a decision which allowed clergymen of the Established Church to deny the eternity of future punishment. A decision in a contrary sense is reported this morning by cable from Boston, where the Hon. G. D. Robinson, who had been appointed referee by the Supreme Court in the controversy about the "Andover hypothesis," has given his judgment against Professor Smythe and his four Liberal colleagues, who held that man may have another chance after death. "As death leaves us judgment finds us" has therefore now received the endorsement of Mr. Referee Robinson. The future development of the controversy will be watched with interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

The amateur artist is usually held in such wholesome—if sometimes unjust—contempt that the fact of one of them receiving the distinguished honour of a post-mortem exhibition at a gallery so exclusive as that of the Burlington Fine Arts Club is a remarkable testimony to the high character of his work. And yet the late Spencer Vincent, of whose landscapes one hundred and seventy-five are now to be seen in Savile-row, was in all essential things an artist of talent. His intelligent love of scenery, his power of landscape-drawing, especially in its severer and gloomier aspects, his knowledge of rock-formation, of cloud and sky and atmospheric effects, almost equalled his artistic sensibility. In later life, too, his practice enabled him to assert his own individuality and remove all traces of the men—Fripp and Turner, chiefly—who had influenced him. As a colourist he was adequate if not subtle, while at the same time he never introduced figures as well as animals, he could draw well enough if he pleased, as many a visitor to the Dudley Gallery exhibitions will remember. Perhaps his best work of all is to be found in his later sepia drawings. Even if not highly instructive, it is not a little interesting to follow the development of Mr. Vincent's considerable talent, and to reflect how an "amateur" such as he could attain so high an excellence in an art which he practised out of love of nature, and in order to counteract the dry dust of a lawyer's office.

FOR SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

THE father of Sister Rose Gertrude writes to us again this morning begging us to express his gratitude for the many tokens of sympathy which his daughter's departure has called forth. With regard more particularly to the piano, he adds "I am loath to stop the kindly sympathy and benevolence of subscribers, but their object is now attained. Perhaps their gifts can by and by be given for some other purpose in benefit of the poor lepers."

This is what we hope that our subscribers will allow us to do. Meanwhile we have much pleasure in publishing some further correspondence, and in acknowledging the under-mentioned additional subscriptions:—

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—We beg to acquaint you that the pianoforte which it is our privilege to give "Sister Rose Gertrude" is not an old or secondhand one, but the most suitable instrument we can select for the purpose—namely, one of our £75 iron "upright grands," constructed on a new principle.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

33, *Great Pulteney-street, W.*,
Jan. 21.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I say one word of my own experiences among the lepers that may tend to relieve the fears of the friends and relatives of the woman of whom all England is so proud to-day? Some years ago I officiated as Church of England chaplain at a large leper hospital in the West Indies. A number of devoted sisters of mercy (I need scarcely add they were Roman Catholics) lived, and had lived for years, in the hospital, tending the poor sufferers and soothing them in the last moments of their agonized lives. But I never heard of one single case in which a Sister had fallen a victim to the disease. The work was painful to a degree, the sights were such as even haunt me now, the odour so intolerable as to render it almost impossible for me to get through the services, so overpowering was the nausea that would now and again overtake one. But with care I fancy there is but little chance of catching the disease. This letter will not in any way tend to deteriorate from Sister Rose Gertrude's splendid heroism and self-sacrifice, but it will, I hope, be a comfort to those who "sorrow most of all that they shall not see her face again."—Faithfully yours,

E

London, Jan. 21.

Amount acknowledged up to yesterday £40 15s.

Lady Adderley	£5 0 0	A Believer in Humanity	£1 0 0
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E. T. and T. M.	1 1 0	Hampstead	0 5 0
H Wedgwood	1 1 0	A Primitive Methodist	0 5 0
M.	1 0 0	D. E. H.	0 3 6
		H. H. W.	0 3 0

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to explain the circumstances of Sherratt's arrest and detention rather more fully than I was able to do at the police court this morning? The constable's number being quite concealed by his cape, Sherratt asked three times in my hearing for it, civilly enough, upon which the policeman seized him roughly, knocked his head against the shutter of the man who afterwards appeared as a witness for the prosecution and then threw him down. The inspector who took the charge, and who made against me an accusation which I feel sure my friends know well to be absolutely without foundation, states that "the prisoner was very violent when placed in the dock, and struggled when removed to the cells." The real facts are these. When Sherratt reached Vine-street he was so faint and exhausted with the treatment he had received, that he was allowed to sit down for two or three minutes, after which he walked without assistance into the dock. If he had been violent while being removed to the cells, is it not strange that the inspector did not mention this fact to me as a reason for refusing bail when I returned twenty minutes later? He, however, wrote down my name and address, said he did not wish me to sign anything, and promised to release the man in half an hour. What was my surprise, therefore, seventeen hours later, to find him still in custody, and it was only my threat of having the matter mentioned in Parliament which secured his instant release. I produced no more evidence of identity on Sunday than I had done on Saturday night, but on this occasion I was not put off by promises which I fear were never intended to be fulfilled.—Yours faithfully,

PHILIP BRIGHT

National Liberal Club, Jan. 20, 1890.

NEW NOVELS.

"QUEER STORIES."

"Queer Stories" from *Truth*. (*Truth* Office.) The violet volume of stories from *Truth* is quite as good as any of its predecessors; in some ways it strikes us as better. On the whole there is less of that monotonous cynicism which usually pervades these stories, and which makes one feel that, from the *Truth* point of view, men and women exist merely for the sake of "doing" and being "done" by one another. In the present volume there are some tales quite free from rascality, and of a genuinely humorous or genuinely pathetic nature. Of the former "An Episcopal Fix," of the latter "The Sailor Doll," are the best.

"LILY LASS."

"Lily Lass," by J. Huntly McCarthy, M.P. 1 vol. (Chatto and Windus.) In "Lily Lass" Mr. J. Huntly McCarthy has put together a pretty and readable little story. There is nothing ungraceful about his charming heroine, except her name—surely Lily Lass is a peculiarly ugly diminutive of Lilias? And despite some exuberances of style, as when we read of young ladies with "blacker hair than midnight," and the like, the story is well written. It is frankly nationalistic, the hero being a "handsome young Irelander, with a Velasquez face, sprung from an ancient house:" the villain, the Lord-Lieutenant of his county. But we fear that it is impossible to make the abortive risings of '47 seem otherwise than unheroic; even now that they have, as Mr. McCarthy picturesquely puts it, faded into the purple of the past.

"THE ART OF LOVE."

"The Art of Love." By Sir H. Maxwell. 3 vols. (David Douglas, 1889.) "'Tis handsome language; you would know it to be writ by a person of good quality, tho' you were not told it; but, on the whole, I am not very much taken with it." So wrote Mistress Dorothy Osborne, years ago, of Lord Broghill's "Parthenissa;" and so we are inclined to write of Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Art of Love" to-day. The story is amusingly told, the characters are true to life, and Sir Herbert (if he will excuse a criticism which is somewhat *banal*) writes like a gentleman. But he has chosen to found his plot on a theme so repellent that it is difficult to speak with any praise of his story as a whole; and the interest is not sufficiently concentrated. The reader is expected to follow the fortunes of three generations—of Sir Kenneth Carlyle, the P. O. G. (poor old governor) to his lively young family; of Sir Wilfred, his worthless heir; and finally of the two young Kenneths, who are the heroes of the story.

"ONLY A SINGER."

"Only a Singer." By Bessie Jonesco. (Remington and Co.) The plot of this novel is not exactly original; we feel we have met occasionally before this lineal descendant of Rochester, this romantic, somewhat blighted being, who, conveniently ignoring a wife in a lunatic asylum, marries the heroine. But Mdme. Jonesco's unpretending little story has, at any rate, two claims on our consideration: she has the strength of mind to make it end badly and kill off the confiding heroine on the last page, and she lays the scene amid surroundings with which she may be presumed to be familiar. Some years ago a certain Miss Bessie Richards made a not unsuccessful début as a concert singer, but after a short time married a Roumanian politician and disappeared from musical circles, to reappear now, as it would seem, in the literary world. Therefore it may be supposed that the pictures of a musical student's life at Leipzig, and of country life in Roumania, are drawn from life. The impression they leave is, firstly, that prudent mammas had better think twice before they launch their daughters on the very free and easy artist existence of a German town; and, secondly, that life in Roumania, though picturesque, must be intolerably dull, and decidedly uncomfortable.

"THE ROMANCE OF A STATION."

"The Romance of a Station." By Mrs. Campbell Praed. 2 vols. (Trischler.) This is a very attractive book. Mrs. Campbell Praed tells us in her prefatory note that it "begins on the solid earth of experience, and wanders across the border-line into the misty cloud-region of Fancy and Fiction." We intend no disparagement to the book as a whole when we say that we distinctly prefer the solid earth of experience; for the account of Mrs. Ansdell's life on her Australian island-kingdom is very good reading indeed. She had her little difficulties with servants and mosquitoes and dishonest stockmen, but she tackled them all bravely, with a cheeriness which is not the least aggressive; and the descriptions are delightfully vivid and fresh. The little love stories which are interwoven with them form by no means the most attractive part of the book: but even these are pleasantly unconventional, and Mrs. Praed understands how to make her characters live and move. We soon come to know them all. Loftus, the breezy sailor brother, and sour Mrs. Tillidge; Lina, with her pathetic prettiness, and Writa, with her weird Rossetti face; "the managing Major," and quaint little Wunkie, who could not "get holt of schooling," in spite of her somewhat grim practice of hammering her nail with a tommyhawk, a purpose to fix things in her head. Then there is Rose, the pointer, who "put one in mind somehow of Mrs. Micawber—she was always surrounded by a brood of puppies, either in the infantine or the gambolling stage; she had a worn, draggled appearance, and a pair of melancholy brown eyes, and at the same time an air of gentle adylike protest, as if to say that hard circumstances had placed her in a position of life for which by birth she was not fitted, but that she meant to do her duty all the same. Poor Rose! she had a way of beating a tattoo on the floor with her tail, and looking at one with her sympathetic, bleared eyes. . . . When I was without servants, and had to cook the salt junk and make bread for the men, and wash up the plates and dishes in the kitchen, Rose, in the intervals of licking her puppies, would thus dumbly show her appreciation of the state of affairs, and I am sure that she wished to convey a sense of similarity between my position and her own." Mrs. Ansdell herself is not the heroine of any romance, and we take leave of her as of a pleasant friend, with a feeling that Alec Ansdell is a very lucky man.

"OF HIGH DESCENT."

"Of High Descent." By George Manville Fenn. In 3 vols. (Ward and Downey.) The novelist has long declined to regard any laws of inheritance, and if he does provide his perfect heroine with respectable parents he will torment her with a worthless brother, to prove, we suppose, that her virtues are all her own. Mr. Fenn indeed has followed the once general plan of making all his women angels and some of his men devils, or at any rate very much possessed with the devil. Pradeile, the regular villain of the piece, has lost even his self-respect; but some readers perhaps might sympathize with the gentlemanly incapacity for work of Harry Vine. He is certainly unfortunate. His peculiarly weak and vain nature always leads him at a crisis to do something which will result in the worst possible interpretation of his former actions. His follies get him into scrapes, and he is absolutely incapable of getting out of them by a frank confession or a humble acceptance of consequences. The young man is peculiarly unattractive, and quite unworthy of Louie's sisterly devotion. Miss Louise Vine, however, is not specially interesting. She has the sense to fall in love with the right man—that is, the man who loves her—and she is practically helpful both to her brother and her father, but her virtues are prosaic. There is more originality in Madeline Vau Heldre, a singularly outspoken young woman, whose phenomenal strength of mind does important service to her own lover and to Louie's. Blunt speech is indeed the fashion in this circle "of high descent," and the side interest of the book is sustained by that kind of humour which consists in being rude, and in disregarding other people's feelings when one is scornfully aware of them. We seem to have read before of people like Uncle Luke, who, with the kindest hearts in the world, have a genuine pleasure in being disagreeable and even coarse; but who in times of trouble become suddenly tactful and perceiving. The title of the book applies to the Vines. Harry's dislike of work arose largely from the teachings of his aunt, Miss Marguerite Vine, as she called herself, who took much pride in her supposed descent from one of the families of the *haute noblesse*, and who persuaded the foolish boy to get his cards printed, "*Henri Comte des Vignes*."

A very attractive etching of Giotto's "Campanile," by Mr. A. Wallace Rimington, has just been published by the Fine Art Society. Mr. Rimington has rendered admirably the almost lily-like grace of the famous bell-tower, and the etching is one which all lovers of Florence will like to possess.

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THE CHRONIC STRIKES AT THE DOCKS.

NO one expected, after the bitter struggle of last summer between the managers of the docks of London and their labour army, that the free arrangements entered into would work without any friction; but, on the other hand, few anticipated, with a bargain signed and sealed that so many points of dispute would have been raised in the course of two or three months. The facts of strikes on a small scale are becoming chronic at the docks. Every other day work is stopped for this, that, or the other reason, and, while her the blame rests with the men or the employers, it is evident that business cannot be conducted on such terms. If shipowners and merchants have no assurance that goods will be landed or shipped, as the case may be, without incalculable delays, it is pretty certain that they will seek other ports if they can at all be made available. Some portion at least of the trade is sure, therefore, to be diverted. The figures for the past half-year are not yet made public, but we believe it will be found that the general activity in trade observable everywhere is not reflected in the imports and exports from the port of London. This is a serious question for those whose capital is sunk in docks, wharves, buildings, and other property; but it is also an important one for labour, and one which the leaders should keep in view when making fresh demands. To give some indication of the position of affairs we have tabulated below the more important disputes which have occurred since the great strike ended. A number of minor disagreements, which none the less caused a stoppage of work, are not included:—

Date	Docks.	Cause of Strike.
1889.		
September 16—18 ...	Lower Docks...	Refusal to work with blacklegs.
September 23	East India	Stevedores refused to receive goods from blacklegs and delayed the export work one day.
November 4.....	Tilbury	To compel foremen and clerks to join a union.
November 10—12 ...	" "	" "
November 15—19 ...	" "	" "
November	Albert	Men discharging refused to work for less than 1s. per hour overtime instead of 8d., as agreed.
November 22	South-West	Men wanted additional pay for discharging gambier.
December 13, 14 ...	Victoria	Because men who refused to load vans driven by non-unionist carmen were paid 6d.
1890.		
January 7—10	Cutler-street Warehouse ...	Because a member of union would not pay arrears of subscription.
January 17	Hay's Wharf ...	To obtain payment for dinner-time.

It is patent that business cannot be carried on successfully when strikes are of such common occurrence. The increase of wages obtained by the men will, we believe, amount for the half-year to something between £40,000 and £50,000. The men have benefited to that extent, besides which the contractor has been eliminated and there are now no middleman's profits. So far as these profits are concerned, however, the labourers are not gainers financially, as they have taken it out in less work. It is admitted even in the Dock House that the cost actors did a deal of nigger-driving, but as the men now take 20 per cent. longer time to unload a ship it looks as if the resolution "not to wet their shirts" was carried out just a little too thoroughly. There are no reflections on the leaders in this matter, as the Central Committee have done their best to get the men to work properly. The pending dispute as to the payment for dinner-time would mean, we are told, another £9,000 a year out of the purse of the Joint Committee, and to such further concession they are determinedly opposed. It will certainly be a serious matter for the port if this issue is again brought to the arbitrament of a general strike.

The increased dock rates which have been charged to the merchants is another element of risk in the situation. The committee say that they are only recouping themselves for the increased cost of labour and the changes incidental to the strikes. The other side of the question, as we pointed out on a recent occasion, is that they are taking this opportunity to make good the blunders of past management. How far the figures of the accounts when they are published will bear out the committee's contention remains to be seen, but it is said on their behalf that they are seeking to do no more than pay their fixed charges and allow a small return on the ordinary capital. Their aim is to do this without driving away the trade.

During the strike the shipowners offered to undertake the loading and unloading of their own ships, and Parliamentary powers will be asked for that purpose. The system pursued in Liverpool is for the Dock Trust to charge for berthing a ship, and to leave the shipowner to handle the cargo, and this is the one now proposed to be adopted in London. Negotiations are at present proceeding with the shipowners as to terms, upon which, of course, almost everything hinges. If these are arranged, and the change is brought about, the shipowners and not the dock companies will be the great employers of labour.

THE SWEATED FISH PORTERS.

THE labour dispute in Billingsgate is a small affair so far as the number of men who have struck work are concerned, but it is none the less likely to create some stir. The issue raised appears to be a very complicated, but in reality is a very simple one. In short, it is this: Are the porters who carry the packages of fish from the forms at which they are sold by auction in Billingsgate Market to the stalls or vehicles of the buyers to receive the full amount paid for that service by the buyers? Hitherto a considerable proportion—the men say, at least 50 per cent. of the amount—has been diverted into the pockets of the intermediate foremen or the fish-carrying companies. Wherever it went, the men have been "sweated" to the extent of half the amount paid for their work. The three principal fish-carrying companies have admitted that the system is a bad one, but have refused to agree to the proposal of the Fish Porters' Union that the men should be paid direct by the buyers. Their proposal is to take the porterage into their own hands and pay the men 2s. an hour, with a minimum of 4s. for each hiring. The pay appears on the face of it good, but in practice it may mean employment for only two, three, or four days a week. The men have to turn up at five o'clock in the morning, and the rush of the work continues until half-past nine or ten. Carrying a package of 80 lbs. on the head for a considerable distance amid all the rush and crush of Billingsgate is no trifle. The payment allowed by the buyer is 3d. for a short distance and 6d. for a long distance, which may be as far as Tower-hill, and what the men say is—Why should any one make a deduction from that amount? The fish companies put forward the plea that they are bound to take the control of the porterage into their own hands as they are responsible for any loss or damage, but the Union is perfectly willing to undertake that risk. Many of the buyers, of whom there are between two and three thousand, are perfectly willing to pay the porters directly, but the salesmen refuse to deliver the fish unless the companies' conditions are acceded to. The Markets Committee, who license the porters, will be asked if there is any authority for such an embargo, and the question will also, we believe, be raised in the police-court, a porter having been technically assaulted and obstructed when seeking to ply his vocation and remove fish on the instruction of a buyer. There are between four and five hundred men in the Porters' Union, and about two hundred are on strike. A considerable number who have a regular retainer have not come out.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

CLUTTERBUCK, WALTER J. "The Skipper in Arctic Seas." (Longmans, Green, and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. viii., 70. Price 1s. 6d.

CROMBIE, J. W. "The Poets and Peoples of Foreign Lands." (Elliot Stock.)
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A most generous measure of patronage has been accorded us by the entire press of London, and a prolonging of our season has been given on both sides of the Atlantic, we must regretfully bid you adieu on the above date, feeling that everything possible to us has been done to merit your appreciation of the generous and friendly welcome we found us.

BBBB	A	RRRR	NN	N	U	U	M	M	SSS
B B	AA	R R	N N	N	U	U	MM	MM	S
BBBB	A A	RRRR	N N	N	U	U	M M M		SSS
B B	AAAAA	R R	N	NN	U	U	M M M		S
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THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA'S PAPERS MISSING.

Truth hears from Berlin that there has been a mighty fuss at the Palace about the papers of the Empress Augusta. As soon as her Majesty was pronounced to be dying, seals were placed on all her desks, cabinets, and other receptacles, and within a few hours of her death a State functionary had taken possession of her papers. It appears, however, that the copious journals which the Empress is known to have kept for many years are missing. The papers recorded events both public and private, and commented freely upon them, and upon the personages with whom she was brought into contact, and there is good reason to believe that she had expressed some very strong opinions respecting Prince Bismarck, with whom she had serious differences for many years. It was presumably with these journals that Dr. Geffcken was working in the Hohenzollern archives, where the thirty huge volumes of the Emperor Frederick's diary are deposited—if they have not been secretly destroyed since they were surrendered by the Empress Frederick. The Empress Augusta had probably taken warning by the fate of her son's diary, and no doubt she placed her own reminiscences in safe hands out of Germany.

CONVOCATION OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Last evening a meeting of Convocation of London University was held at the University-building, Burlington-gardens. Dr. F. J. Wood presiding. Mr. W. J. Spratling, B.Sc., proposed resolutions relating to the future election of members of the Senate; and with regard to a proposal that bachelors of medicine should receive the degree of doctors in that faculty, he moved that such degrees should not be conferred upon mere "passmen, but that a certain recognized standard in this examination with honours should be required.'—As Convocation had not, however, the scheme of the Senate before them, Mr. Spratling's motion was deemed premature, and were negatived, and a resolution proposed by Dr. W. H. Broadbent, and carried, which required the Clerk of Convocation to communicate to its members the Senate's scheme "for the reconstitution of the University on the lines of the report of the Royal Commission, in order that Convocation might have a reasonable time to consider such scheme." The chairman said the Government had plainly terminated their intention to act on the lines of the report and recommendations of the Royal Commission whether Convocation accepted or rejected the scheme of the Senate. Mr. T. Tyler moved—"That the proposal of the University for London Commission, that under a new charter for this University special powers and privileges should be conferred on certain institutions in or near London, is incompatible with the fair and just treatment of the provincial colleges, and that the acceptance of this proposal would be detrimental alike to the interests of the provincial colleges and to those of the University itself." He said it was remarkable that few graduates at their examinations came from either University or King's College. In the last examinations, of 233 successful candidates only fourteen were from University College and two from King's College, and yet it was proposed to give those colleges an overpowering influence at that University. Mr. W. F. Lynn seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously. The House then adjourned.

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The boycott of everything English is proceeding merrily in Portugal. At Setubal, a seaport near Lisbon, a crowd of small boats surrounded an English barque which was about to take on board a cargo of dried fish, and the Portuguese crews threatened to throw into the sea any one who should attempt to load the vessel. The Chamber of Commerce of Oporto has issued a violent anti-English manifesto, but discreetly protests that it will use no force.

A perfect cloud of French and Belgian commercial travellers have settled on Lisbon to try and secure English trade.

A resolution of the directors of the Lisbon Chamber of Commerce to do all in their power to restrict trade with Great Britain, although unmistakably hostile, is couched in relatively moderate language.

Some new English naval medals have been returned to Mr. Petre.

Captain Trivier, the French traveller who has just traversed the Nyassa district, has arrived at Marseilles, and related his impressions of Major Serpa Pinto, at whose name, he says, the Makololos tremble with good reason, while the English treat them with gentleness. Nevertheless, the gallant captain is pleased to think that for this very reason English influence is on the wane in the debateable land.

The Spanish Cortes will meet again to-morrow. It is expected that the Republicans intend to interpellate the Government concerning the Anglo-Portuguese question.—*Reuter.*

The Exchange Telegraph Co. is semi-officially informed from Lisbon that the negotiations between the Portuguese Government and Lord Salisbury which are now at a standstill, will not be resumed before three weeks or one month. The new Minister for Foreign Affairs in Lisbon wishes to impress Portugal with the fact that the Cabinet was eager to defend at once the alleged rights in Nyassaland, but he has declared to his colleagues that in consequence of Lord Salisbury's tardy recovery, the negotiations will have to be postponed again. As regards what is termed in the Portuguese capital "the second phasis of the African Question," the *pourparlers* between the Portuguese Minister in Berlin and Count Herbert Bismarck and the correspondence on the subject will be published in due time.

RAILROADS IN CHINA AND FOREIGN CAPITAL.

DECLARATION BY AN ANTI-FOREIGN VICEROY.

Recent advices from China state that one of the Viceroys stopped at Shanghai, and was tendered a reception by the foreign consuls. As the Viceroy has expressed such violent antipathy towards England, the English consul stayed away from the reception. The Viceroy declares that railways in the empire must be built with native capital only. An Imperial edict has been issued to construct a railroad from Lu Kow Chiao to Pooting Fu.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

AUSTRIAN DYNAMITERS IN LONDON.

A correspondent of the Vienna *Post* states that the Austrian police are keeping a close watch in London, in conjunction with Scotland-yard, over a group of Austrian Anarchists, who are suspected of manufacturing bombs for use in Austria.—*Union Telegram.*

THE RUMOUR AS TO THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The suggestion that the meeting of Parliament will be postponed on account of Lord Salisbury's health is absolutely denied in Conservative circles.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION REPORT.

The London correspondent of the *Dresdner Journal* hears that the draft report of the judges of the Special Commission was printed a couple of weeks ago, and has since, by daily revisions and condensations, been reduced to half its original length.

THE CRETAN DISTURBANCES.

Conflicts are (a Crete correspondent says) continually occurring between the Christian refugees and the gendarmes in the mountains. In one of these encounters four gendarmes were killed. The resignation of Christian officials is reported from all parts, and much excitement prevails.

A TRAIN BURIED IN AN AVALANCHE.

A telegram from Denver reports that there is too good reason to fear that the Howard Athenæum Company of Boston are in sad case, having been buried in an avalanche of snow. The train in which they are believed to have been travelling between Leadville and Truckee fell out of from the world in a snow-shed, which has been buried in a gigantic snow slide. The thermometer registers 35 deg. of frost above the snow. It is impossible to get access to the passengers from without, to convey food or other comforts to them.—*Central News.*

CANADA AND THE STATES.—THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

A Dalziel Ottawa telegram says:—At a banquet given last night to the mayor of Windsor, his honour, in a speech of some length, strongly advocated a political union between Canada and the United States.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Ottawa says:—The Loyalists in the Dominion House of Commons have given notice of a motion for an address to Queen Victoria assuring her that the reports that Canada desires to sever her connection with Great Britain is false, and affirming their devotion to her Majesty and to the Empire, and their resolve at all sacrifices to maintain it.

WHY THE CHINA TEA TRADE IS FALLING OFF.

The Governor of Formosa favours the creation of tea estates for the purpose of improving Formosa tea. The committee of the tea guild at Shanghai attribute the decadence of the tea trade to the improper growing and preparing of the crops of recent years, as well as to the excessive inland and export duties.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ADJUTANT-GENERALSHIP.

It has been finally decided that Lord Wolseley shall vacate his appointment as Adjutant General of the Forces at the end of September.

THE MIKADO AND DUELLING.

A Tokio correspondent, by Dalziel's Agency, says:—An Imperial edict couched in severe language has been promulgated against duelling, which will henceforth rank as a penal offence. The legislation is especially directed against the feudal nobles, who are now deprived of nearly all their privileges.

MR. STANLEY AND HIS MEN.

Mr. Stanley, Surgeon Parke, and Mr. Nelson will probably remain at Cairo till the second week in February. Mr. Mounteney Jephson and Lieutenant Stairs proceed to Europe next week.

CANDIDATES CHOSEN FOR THE PARTICK DIVISION.

Sir Charles Tennant has signified his willingness to become the Liberal candidate for the Partick division, and that the Liberal Council have unanimously agreed to recommend him to the electors. The Dissentients and Conservatives have chosen Mr. J. Parker Smith, a Dissentient, and the owner of a large estate in the division, as their candidate.

"SHILLING SHOCKER" AND PENNY PAPER.

LORD WOLSELEY ON WHAT TO READ AND WHAT TO AVOID.

Presiding at the opening of a new series of lectures in connection with the Greenwich branch of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching, Lord Wolseley gave a long address on the subject of knowledge. He said the craving for knowledge was an instinct born not only in men but in women, and they had only to go back to the book of Genesis to see how strongly it was implanted in Mother Eve. (Laughter.) Knowledge gave a young man or woman a better chance of success in life, and the man who started in ignorance of the amount of information which had been acquired by the experience of others was very heavily handicapped in competition with the man who started with a well-stored mind. Knowledge helped the young especially on in the world: it gave greater pleasure to life itself, was a consolation in misfortune and the delight and pleasure of old age. If he were asked what people should avoid in the way of information, he would tell them to avoid as much as they could that which was so much prized by many people—"the shilling dreadful." If there was one species of knowledge likely to deteriorate the race, it was that contained in the ordinary yellow-covered book which they might buy at the railway station bookstalls. The morality of the "shilling dreadfuls" was certainly of the debasing order, and the sentiment that pervaded them was not elevating in any way, but degrading, debasing, and of the lowest and meanest description of clap-trap. Referring next to newspapers, his lordship declared that of them he had a very different opinion, and said he had the greatest possible hankering after the ordinary daily newspaper. In his early days he received a considerable amount of classical education; but whatever information he had acquired in life had been acquired from the ordinary penny newspaper, which he had read day by day. The daily Press was the production of the minds of experts, of the men who had the greatest knowledge on the subjects that they dealt with. If a man had no other source of information except the ordinary newspaper, he would be able to store up such an amount of information that by the time he came to the age of twenty-five or thirty he would be a well-informed man. Declaring himself as not a politician, his lordship remarked that if many of his politics were to be shaken up in a bag he believed there would be very little difference between them.

THE NEW SECRETARY TO THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In noticing the appointment of Mr. G. W. Kekewich as secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, the London correspondent of the *Aberdeen Journal* writes:—Mr. Kekewich, who has been many years in the office, and who from the position of a junior examiner had some time since been promoted to that of the chief of the seniors over the heads of several who had longer been connected with the work, is a brother of Mr. Justice Kekewich, and the son of the late Mr. Trehawke Kekewich, who for several years represented South Devon in the Conservative interest. He is known to his official friends as a good administrator and a very quick worker; but it is not altogether to these qualities, any more than to the fact that he has a passion for angling, that he most probably owes his new appointment. In this matter Lord Cranbrook has decidedly answered to the appeal of Mr. *James* to select one who should be pleasing to the clergy; for, although Mr. Kekewich is not as pronounced a High Churchman as his brother, the judge, he comes of a family which for generations has been devoted to the Church and Conservative cause.

SIR JAMES WHITEHEAD AND THE ALDERMANIC VACANCY.

Sir James Whitehead desires it to be known that any consideration of his name in connection with the vacancies on the aldermanic bench of the London County Council is without his knowledge and consent, and that he is not a candidate for the position.

THE INCREASING NUMBER OF TRAM ACCIDENTS.

One of the surgical staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital calls attention to what he deems the appalling number of sufferers by tram accidents brought to the institution with which he is connected and others of a similar kind—a number out of all proportion to the tramway part of street traffic. The immediate cause in this connstrance is the death of a child, four years old, who was run over by a car and so shockingly mangled that surgical aid could do nothing save assuage the consequent pain for the space of two hours, when death released him from his sufferings. As a preventive of these sad occurrences, it is suggested that the tramway companies should affix in front of the wheels a projecting guard, which would push aside any object in the way until the car could be stopped.

LEGAL LIGHTS AND PRIMROSE PRETENSIONS.

The Inns of Court Habitation of the Primrose League, which was formed at a meeting in Mr. H. C. Richards's chambers before Christmas, is about to adopt a vigorous course of political activity in some of the more backward London constituencies. A meeting is to be held to-day in Mr. Gainsford Bruce's chambers to make arrangements for the future working of the habitation, and this will be followed by a general meeting of the members in Anderton's Hotel on Friday

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AT VICTORIA STATION.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company have inserted provisions in their omnibus bill, which will be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session, asking for powers to enlarge and improve their terminus at Victoria. The widening of this station is proposed to be effected by absorbing into it the towing path and part of the waterway of the Grosvenor Canal, which adjoins it, thus giving room for laying down additional lines. Parliament will also be asked to release the company from an obligation imposed upon the "Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway Company" in 1858, requiring them to roof in, as is now done, the approaches to this station.

THE SITE OF THE WATKIN TOWER.

The promoters of the Watkin Tower, which is intended to surpass in London the wonderful Eiffel Tower in Paris, have found two sites exactly suitable for their purpose in Wembley, London. Both the sites are near the Metropolitan Railway, and that is all that can be said as to their locality at present. It may be added, however, that the new undertaking is likely to be closely associated with that line in another sense, and that in addition to the erection of a gigantic tower it may involve the acquisition of an extensive plot of land suitable for the loading of coal for export, international or otherwise. The designs for the tower are to be sent in by November next, and all parts of the world are represented in the competition.

MR. PLIMSOLL STILL AT IT.

Mr. Plimsoll has sent out advanced sheets of a pamphlet about to be issued, in which he agitates for a compulsory load-line in connection with our mercantile marine, and enters an urgent protest against the practice of deck-loading on board timber laden ships from North America. Mr. Plimsoll brought out a pamphlet at the latter end of last year on the same subject, and this more recent publication following on the heels of the last indicates the earnestness with which reform in this particular branch of British commerce is being pressed for.

THE "BENBOWS" 110-TON GUN.

An official denial is published to the report that the 110-ton gun of H.M.S. *Benbow* is defective. It would be satisfactory if a similar denial could be given to the still graver report which reaches us that the 110-ton gun mounted to-day on the new ship *Victory* at Chatham is cracked, and was mounted in that condition in order to complete reports for the House of Commons.

MISSIONARIES AS TRADERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

According to a correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, the British East African Company is seeking diligently to strengthen its staff within the territory under its influence. Overtures are believed to have been made by them to Mr. A. M. Mackay, the devoted lay agent of the Church Missionary Society, whose praises are so loudly chanted by Mr. Stanley in the letter to Mr. Alexander Bruce. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Mackay may see his way to accept such overtures if made; but the references in his recent letters to Mr. Stokes, formerly of Uyui, who left the society to set up as a trader on his own account, are hardly favourable to such an expectation. It must be remembered, however, that a missionary society has nothing to offer its agents comparable to the advantages which can be proposed by a great trading company. An "allowance" upon which a man can live is all that missionaries to Equatorial Africa can look for. The Rev. R. P. Ashe, Mr. Mackay's old companion in the work, is now serving a country cura y in England. He had some differences with the society over points of doctrine, and left the field at his own suggestion. Fresh reinforcements for that field and for the Niger were formally "dismissed" yesterday.

The meeting of the Anti-Slavery Conference at Brussels has been postponed till to-morrow because several of the delegates are ill with influenza. "Grippe diplomatique" is irreverently suggested as a new name for the disorder.

MR. DAVITT ON MR. PARNELL AS LEADER OF THE IRISH CAUSE

At Mr. Michael Davitt's lecture in Mr. Parnell's constituency on the labour question at Cork last night, a letter received from an eminent citizen was greeted with loud hisses which Mr. Davitt objected to, stating if he mentioned the gentleman's name he would not be hissed. Referring to the contents of the letter, Mr. Davitt said :—"I believe the gentleman who wrote the letter has been grossly misinformed. I may say that I am charged generally with having come here to attack Mr. Parnell, to undermine his authority, to start a rival organization, and to do many other things which I do not care to enumerate. As the writer of the letter writes in the interest presumably of Mr. Parnell's leadership, I tell him this from this platform : let him write to Mr. Parnell, let him repeat to Mr. Parnell the charges he makes in the letter, and if Mr. Parnell agrees with these charges, then I will abide by any decison to which Mr. Parnell may come. (Loud applause.) I have not always agreed with Mr. Parnell, as you know. I am sure there are some items—perhaps not many—in that programme I have outlined to-night to which he would find objections ; but I have always found Mr Parnell a tolerant leader. (Applause.) Mr. Parnell knows, as the world knows, that he is leading a nation made up of men not all of one way of thinking—it would be humanly impossible to find a movement in the civilized world embracing so many people of our movement where there is absolute unanimity of opinion upon all questions social, political, and educational. Mr. Parnell recognizes that as Mr. Gladstone recognizes a similar state of things in the Liberal party. In the following of Mr. Gladstone in Great Britain you have six divisions to one you find in Mr. Parnell's movement ; and yet Mr. Gladstone wisely allows this divergence of opinion to exist because he knows it is inevitable in his movement, and he is assured that notwithstanding this diversity of opinion his followers trust him as their political leader. It is the same with us. There never was a leader at the head of any movement who has been so implicitly trusted as Mr. Parnell has been by the Irish people. (Applause.) Therefore, although I have not always agreed with Mr. Parnell—and perhaps won't always agree with him possibly in the Home Rule Parliament—there may be many more men like me who won't agree with him altogether. Is that the reason why I should be told I should not come to Cork, that I have no right to come here and address my fellow countrymen, as if I was a stranger from Kamschatka? Well, all I have got to say is this, I'll write to the gentleman who wrote that letter, I will answer the charges he has made against me, and if he thinks it necessary to have the whole correspondence read I have not the slightest objection ; but I have only again to say let him write to Mr. Parnell and repeat the charges he has made against me ; and if Mr. Parnell agrees to those charges, I will not only be willing to leave Irish politics, but to leave Ireland—(cries of "No, no")—because I will not be a factor—I have never been a factor—of dissension in the Irish national movement. (Applause.) I contend—although it may be want of modesty in me to say it—I have striven somewhat in a very difficult life to unite Irishmen, not only in Ireland, but all the world over. (Applause.) And what I propose here now is to strengthen the Irish cause by an additional organization, not by an antagonistic organization, and so long as the leader in whom we all have confidence allows this divergence of opinion, I shall not ask permission from any man, no matter how eminent he is in Cork or Dublin, to address my fellow countrymen. (Loud applause.)

TRADE FUNDS IN A COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

The Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union have just invested the sum of £10,000 in Sir William Armstrong, Mitchell and Co., in preference shares, as a reserve fund in case of emergency. This amount is to be invested in the names of five trustees, resident within forty miles of the central office at Newcastle.

THE SHERBORNE SCHOOL CASE.

The Rev. E. M. Young, on his return to Sherborne, was met at the railway station by a large and representative body of the townspeople, who gave the rev. gentleman an enthusiastic reception.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE VATICAN.

There having appeared from various quarters pretended information concerning the British mission to the Vatican, the *Times* correspondent is enabled to declare that it is all an unauthorized guess at the situation. The negotiations are progressing as favourably as could be desired, and no antagonism whatever has occurred at any stage.

A "TERRIBLY ROTTEN" ROYAL YACHT.

The Royal yacht *Osborne* has been docked at Portsmouth, and, although she has not yet been thoroughly surveyed, a cursory examination of her by the dockyard authorities has revealed the fact that she is "terribly rotten." This is surprising, seeing that she was built so recently as the year 1870, at a cost of about £135,000, and that an average of £8,000 a year has since been spent upon painting her and keeping her in order. She represents at the present moment about £285,000, and she cannot be again set afloat without the expenditure of further large sums.

THE OPENING OF MUSEUMS ON SUNDAYS.

A conference of trade societies, clubs, and kindred organizations, called by the National Sunday League, was held last evening at the Holborn Town Hall, about one hundred and fifty delegates being present. Mr. Henry Mills, secretary of the League, said a gentleman was prepared, if the trustees of the National History Museum would open that institution for four hours on Sunday afternoons for a year, to provide £400 to cover the necessary expenses, and he would provide £3,000 if the other museums and the art galleries were also opened. A resolution was carried declaring most emphatically that the vast majority of the working classes desire the opening of museums and art galleries on Sunday, but that no official should be allowed to work more than six days a week. Resolutions were also adopted appointing a deputation to the President of the Council.

LORD CHARLES KERR.—A CORRECTION.

We much regret that currency was yesterday given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to a reporter's error in a name in the report which we received from the Westminster County Court headed "Lord Charles Kerr and his cheque" We are asked to state that the paragraph in question did not in any way refer to Lord Charles Kerr.

A BANQUET TO MR. HENRY GEORGE.

Mr. Henry George, the father of the land nationalization movement, was entertained last evening at a complimentary banquet on the eve of his departure for Australia, where he has contracted to deliver a series of lectures upon his favourite theme. Mr. George spoke hopefully of the good results which were likely to result from his Australian campaign, and referred to the success of his tour in the United Kingdom as a proof of what might be done by a proper system of propaganda. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Among those present were Dr. Lyman Abbott, who succeeded Henry Ward Beecher as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and William Lloyd Garrison, son of the famous anti-slavery leader and philanthropist.

PUSHING BUSINESS ON A NEW PLAN.

It has been proposed to run a special train from Calcutta, consisting of thirty cars, each to contain goods and samples of any firms who desire to push their business in the North-West Provinces. This trading train will stop at all large stations on the line, remaining for two days at the larger stations, and one day at the smaller ones ; at less important stations it would stop a few hours only. Firms dealing direct with the public might send two European assistants in charge of each car to effect sales at the railway station. Mr. Stuart, who puts forward the scheme, is an officer of an Indian railway who has obtained leave of absence.

THE LADIES' RACE ROUND THE WORLD.

Miss Nellie Bly, the young woman reporter who undertook to travel round the world in seventy-nine days, arrived at San Francisco yesterday, and at once started for New York, but she will not beat Miss Bisland's record, as that lady is expected to arrive there on the seventy-sixth day from starting.

A DARING AND SUCCESSFUL TRAIN ROBBERY.

An exceptionally daring train robbery is reported from Tulare, California. Early yesterday morning two armed and masked men stopped a train a few miles from that town, and covering the engine-driver and stoker with their revolvers, made them enter the express car, which was unguarded. Then while one desperado, with a revolver in each hand, mounted guard over the two officials, the other expeditiously rifled the safe, and the miscreants got clean away with several thousand dollars.

Mr. Justice Stephen, it was announced this morning, is suffering from a severe cold, and is unable to take his seat on the bench to-day.

The *Journal des Débats* to-day states that Captain Trivier, the African traveller, in conversation with some journalists, expressed the opinion that there was nothing to be done from a commercial point of view in that portion of Africa traversed by him.—*Reuter*.

LAST NIGHT'S GALE.

HUNDREDS OF ACRES UNDER WATER.—HOUSES SUBMERGED.

A storm of unusual severity, accompanied by a deluge of rain and sleet prevailed over North Wales last night and this morning. The rivers Dee and Severn have overflowed their banks for miles, and hundreds of acres of pasturage are submerged. Dwelling houses and low-lying lands are flooded. The mountain ranges are enveloped in snow for many miles.

At Sandgate extensive damage was done by the gale last night. The sea dashed against the parade to the height of twenty to thirty feet. At Devonshire-terrace the wall is undermined and considerably damaged. The slipways of the Marine Parade and the bathing establishment are undermined, and the Royal Kent Hotel stables partly demolished, while the Local Board's barrel drain is exposed.

DEATH IN THE SNOW ON A WELSH MOUNTAIN.

A sad death from exposure is reported from Cynmawr, where an old woman was attempting to cross the mountain from Llangottock workhouse, and perished in the storm.

A WILD NIGHT ON THE WELSH COAST.

Last night was the wildest experienced in the Irish Channel for some years. The steamers from Kingstown and North Wall to Holyhead had (a correspondent telegraphs) terrible passages. They were repeatedly swept by heavy seas from stem to stern. Fortunately the gale of Monday had driven all but the stoutest ocean-going steamers to take refuge in various harbours on the Welsh coast, Holyhead outer harbour being crowded. Snow covers the Welsh mountains to a great depth.

A CUNARDER IN A GALE.—THREE MEN KILLED.

The Cunard Royal mail steamer *Catalonia* arrived last night from Boston, after a fearful passage, during which she encountered a succession of hurricanes and snowstorms, attended with mountainous seas, during which a steam-pipe burst and scalded to death three firemen, who were asleep in the forecastle. A fourth man is in a precarious state. The steamer shipped immense seas, which smashed to pieces three lifeboats, carried away the the bridge and ventilators, and large quantities of water got below, and extinguished seven of the fires. Several seamen were knocked down on deck, and one of them was swept off the bridge and dashed against an iron stanchion. He was picked up insensible, and carried below. Two steerage passengers, a man and a woman, were also injured, and the intermediate cabin was flooded.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE "FINANCIAL NEWS." VERDICT.

The case of Fagge *v.* the *Financial News* Company and others was resumed to-day before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a special jury. On the judge taking his seat he remarked that he had received anonymously a pamphlet headed "Honest Journalism," which reflected upon the character of one of the defendants. He had not read it but it was a most improper thing to endeavour to poison the mind of the presiding judge, and if he knew who sent the pamphlet he should exercise his stringent powers in order to punish him.

In summing up Baron Huddleston said that as a matter of business a financial newspaper had a right to expose a bogus concern, and warn its readers against putting their money in it. But they had no right to attack a man in his private capacity. If the jury considered it proved that the gold mining company was a bogus concern, and that plaintiff lent himself to the scheme, the defendant would be entitled to a verdict on that point. But there were the attacks upon plaintiff in his connection with Archdeacon Dunbar and in his capacity as a broker. If the meaning of the attack upon plaintiff in regard to his connection with Archdeacon Dunbar was that he had misapplied moneys received by him, that certainly was not proved ; and it would be for the jury to say whether it was proved that the plaintiff was a man not fit in his capacity of a broker to be entrusted with money.

The verdict of the jury was rendered as follows :—Verdict for defendants on first count referring to the bogus company, but for plaintiff on second and third counts. The second count referred to the charge as to misappropriation of money in connection with Archdeacon Dunbar's chapel. On that the jury gave plaintiff £50 damages ; and on the third, the attack on his character as a broker, £5. Counsel asked the Judge to deprive plaintiff of his costs. The Judge : Certainly not, the defendant has his verdict on the first count, and on that he will have his costs. The plaintiff will have his costs on the other two counts. They were attacks on his private character, and there was no justification.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

In his report for the week ending on Saturday last the Registrar-General says that the deaths primarily attributed to influenza, which had been 4 and 67 in the two preceding weeks, further rose to 127 : of these, 8 belonged to Paddington, 9 to Pancras, 12 to Islington, 8 to Bethnal-green, 13 to Lambeth, 6 to Battersea, 6 to Wandsworth, and 7 to Camberwell sanitary areas.

The Irish Registrar states that the 325 deaths in Dublin last week included thirteen from influenza.

DEATHS ON THE CONTINENT.

Countess Blumenthal, wife of the accomplished and popular Field-Marshal Blumenthal, is suffering from a rather severe attack of influenza. The Countess belongs to a Warwickshire family, and was born in 1813. Baron Könneritz, the Saxon Minister of Finance, died on Monday of pulmonary complications of influenza after an operation of tracheotomy two days before. The number of distinguished persons who have died in Berlin of the consequences of influenza is strikingly great, but the news of the epidemic from all parts of Germany is now decidedly better. The influenza is generally abating throughout the Netherlands. In Italy many theatres in provincial cities are closed, either from the illness of the actors or the scarcity of the audiences. The influenza continues to spread with increasingly fatal effect throughout Greece.

THE TELEGRAM RATE BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA.

Advices from Chefoo state that the telegraph committee has made an agreement between the Chinese Government and the Eastern and Great Northern Telegraph Companies, which fixes the rate between China and Europe at 8s. a word.—*Dalziell's Agency*.

DEADLY FUSILLADE IN A GALVESTON COURT HOUSE.

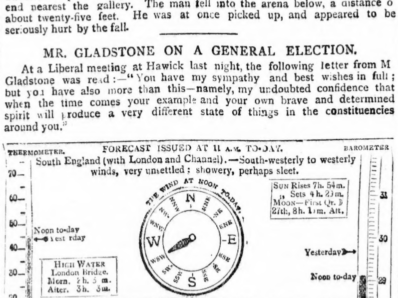
A Central News telegram from New York says :—A terrible affair is reported from Galveston, Texas. Some months ago murderous riots occurred in Fortbend County between two parties calling themselves respectively "Jayhawkers" and "Woodpeckers." The participators were many of them arrested, and were to have been tried at Galveston yesterday. Just as the judge had entered the court-house, and the trial was about to commence, a man named Gibson, a "Jayhawker, fired a revolver at Kyle Terry, a nephew of the late Judge Terry, of California. Young Terry, who was a prominent "Woodpecker," instantly fell dead with a bullet in his brain. Other "Jayhawkers" immediately followed Gibson's lead, and bullets whizzed amongst the people in Court, many of whom were wounded. The judge himself narrowly escaped, only saving himself by an undignified "bolt" from the bench. Several "Jayhawkers" were subsequently arrested, Gibson being amongst them.

ACCIDENT AT BARNUM'S.

After the circus performance at Barnum's Show, Olympia, last night a Japanese rope-walker was going through his part of the performance by walking backwards up a slanting rope when the rope snapped with a loud report, at the end nearest the gallery. The man fell into the arena below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. He was at once picked up, and appeared to be seriously hurt by the fall.

MR. GLADSTONE ON A GENERAL ELECTION.

At a Liberal meeting at Hawick last night, the following letter from Mr Gladstone was read :—"You have my sympathy and best wishes in full ; but you have also more than this—namely, my undoubted confidence that when the time comes your example and your own brave and determined spirit will produce a very different state of things in the constituencies around you."



WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 22, 1890.—Bright, with clouds ; cold wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS FIRM.—FOREIGN STOCKS BETTER.—AMERICANS STEADY.—MODERATE BUSINESS.

There is again a good demand for money in the open market in connection with repayments falling due at the Bank of England, and from 5 to 6 per cent. is the general charge for short advances. Many of the loans repayable at the Bank, however, have had to be renewed owing to the inability of borrowers to obtain the cash in the outside market. The discount rate for three months bank paper is nominally 4⅜ per cent., but any one who secures business has to accept a lower rate than that. The prospect of gold arriving from abroad, apart from the expected receipt from Russia, is not therefore very brilliant, the continued fall in the discount rate here naturally affecting adversely the Continental exchanges

There has been a decidedly strong tone the last few days on the Stock Exchange owing to the belief which is gaining ground that the prospects of cheaper money are brighter, and a further upward movement in prices is shown to-day, though the changes as a rule are unimportant, except as showing the tendency. Consols are steady, without material change, but in the Home Railway market there is a slight improvement, the traffics so far as at present known being regarded as satisfactory. South Western stock does not hold yesterday's rise on the dividend, but this and District are the only weak stocks in the market. Foreign Government securities are supported, the majority of the variations being favourable to operators for a rise. American Railroads are steady to firm. It is stated that the Philadelphia and Reading expert accountants will make their report within two weeks as to the earnings and the First Preferences. If the trustees agree with the findings, and the plaintiffs in the suit for examination of the books accept the figures, the suits will be abandoned, otherwise there will be renewed litigation. It is rumoured that the Vanderbilts have withdrawn from backing the Ontario and Western because their giving such support would draw them into complications with other coalers. Trunks and Mexican Railway issues are dull.

The prospectus of the Ottoman Railway Company of Anatolia has now been issued by the Deutsche Bank of Berlin and elsewhere in Germany, and the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited) are prepared to receive subscriptions for the issue of £1,000,000 Five per Cent. Debentures at the price of 86¼ per cent. (forming part of a total authorized creation of £3,200,000 debentures). This company was incorporated early in 1880 for the purpose of taking over and extending the Haidar-Pasha Ismidt Railway as far as Angora, with a guarantee from the Imperial Ottoman Government of a gross income of £059 per mile on the existing line and £960 per mile on the extension. The important feature of the security is that the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt in Constantinople are authorized to collect the tithes of the districts through which the railway passes for the service of the loan. The proceeds of the present issue will be applied entirely to new construction, of which the works are already considerably advanced, and will be complete in 1892.

The prospectus of the China Clay Union is expected to be published shortly.

Telegraphic advice has been received of the eighty-third half-yearly meeting of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, held yesterday in Sydney. The usual dividend was declared at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum ; £10,000 was added to the reserve funds, thus increasing them to £780,000, and £15,256 was carried forward to next half-year. A bonus of 10 per cent. was voted on the salaries of the staff.

RAILWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases* : North Eastern £11,814 ; Midland, £10,201 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £3,422 ; Sheffield, £1,749 ; Great Northern, £1,570 ; Great Eastern, £1,368 ; North Staffords, £692 ; Eastern and Midland, £84 ; Metropolitan District £224 ; Metropolitan, £47.

TRAMWAY TRAFFICS.—*Increases* : London Street, £291 ; South London, £142 ; London Southern, £30 ; London, £559 ; North Metropolitan, £486 ; Belfast, £152 ; Southampton, £29 ; Sheffield, £111 ; Calcutta, £77 ; Continental Metropolitan, £303 ; Imperial, £71 ; Sunderland, £27 ; Swansea, £64 ; Glasgow, £448 ; Bordeaux, £68 ; Bristol, £233 ; Provincial, £70 ; and Gothenburg, £21.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm, with a fair demand, Probable sales 10,000 bales or more. Futures are three to four points up,

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved* : Great Western and South Eastern Deferred ½ each. Hull and Barnsley, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛ each. *Receded* : South Western ½, and District ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen* : Hungarian Gold and Greek 1881 ¼, Portuguese ⅛, Egyptian Preference ⅛, the Unified 1-16, Peruvian 1870 and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Receded* : Egyptian State Domain ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved* : Denver Preference ½, Erie shares ¼, Philadelphia and Reading shares ¼, Central Pacific, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛. *Lower* : Milwaukee and St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic First Mortgage ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Increase* : Grand Trunk Ordinary 1-16. *Lower* : Canadian Pacific ¼, Mexican Ordinary ⅛, and Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen* : Rio Tinto and De Beers 1-16. *Receded* Primitiva Nitrate ¼.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97⅛	¼
Do. acct.	97⅛	⅛
Do. 1905	99½	100
2½ per Cent.	84¼	5¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
India 3½ per Cent.	107	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	72	¼
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¾
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	⅛xd
Birmingham Crp. St.	110	11
Liverpool	112½	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	85½	4½
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63½	4½
Do. Treasury	93	4
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	71	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 91	77¼	8¼
Do. part paid	9½	8½dis
B. Ayres 5 p.c.	100	1
Do. Cedulas I	43¼	3¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	3
Do. B	81	91
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	93⅛	⅝
Do. Preference	105⅛	⅝
Do. Dara Sanieh	82¼	5
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86¼	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	90½	1
Hung. Gold Rentes	85⅛	⅜
Italian	92¼	½
Mexican 6 per c 1888	91	½
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17 1/16	3/16
Do. 6 p.c.	20¼	½
Portuguese	65½	¾
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94	½
Spanish 4 p. c.	71⅞	2⅛
Turkish 1858	101	3
Series A	39¼	40¼
Series B	23¼	4
Series D	17⅝	¾
4½ p.c. 1871	91¼	5¼
4 p.c. Defence	101	½
4 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71⅛	2
Virginia Funded	44	6
U.S. 4½ p.c.	106½	7⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	121⅜	⅝
Great Eastern	82¼	3
Great Northern	121	7
Ditto A	103½	9½
Great Western	169	½
Hull and Barnsley	31	½
Lanc. and York	225	6
Brighton (Ordinary)	159	61
Brighton A	160	¼
Chatham (Ordinary)	22	¼

Cha. Preference	107¼	¼
North Western	179¼	¾
South Western	224	5
Manchester & Sheff.	94	6
Do. A	52⅛	⅝
Met. Consolidated.	79¼	¼
Do. District	30	½
Midland	144¼	¾
North British Pref.	73⅛	⅜
Do. Def.	44⅛	5⅛
North Eastern	174⅛	¼
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	100½	¼
Taff Vale, 1881	87	90
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	73	¼
Cen. Pacific Shares	35¼	½
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	70⅛	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	16⅛	17⅛
Do. Pref.	52⅛	⅜
Illinois Shares	122⅛	3⅛
Lake Shore	107¼	½
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	2
Louis. and Nash.	83	¼
Mex. Cen. New 5 Is.	71	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109	½
New York Ontario	19⅛	⅝
Erie Shares	27⅛	⅜
Do. Sec. Mort.	105	½
Norfolk & West. Pre	62⅞	3⅛
N.Y.P & O. 1st M.	34⅛	⅛
North Pacific Pref.	76¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¼	5¼
Phil. & Read. Sh.	19⅛	⅜
1st Preference	71	½
Union Pacific S.	68⅛	¼
Wabash Preference	32⅛	3
Do. Gen. Mort.	63⅛	4
Grand Trunk Ord.	10 11/16	13/16
Do. First Pref.	75¼	½
Do. Second Pref.	50⅛	⅞
Do. Third Pref.	23⅛	⅝
Do. Guaranteed	76⅛	⅝
Mexican Ordinary	37⅛	⅝
Do. First Pre	115½	16
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	75½	4
Lombardo-Venet	12¼	⅜
Nitrate Railway	19	¼
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¾	16¼
City Bank	22½	3½
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜
London and County	95	4
Union of London	42	3
London and West	74¼	5½
London Joint Stock	41	2
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	68	9
Stand. Bk. S. Africa	60	1

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/0	4/0
Mysore Gold	5⅛	½
Ooregums	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	4 7/16	9/16
Namaqua	2⅝	⅝
Mason and Barry	6¾	7
Rio Tinto	16⅛	¼
Montana Chollars	1⅛	¼
De Beers new issue	21⅛	¼
S. Africa Explora.	25⅛	6
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	51¼	2¼
Do. Pref.	87	8
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Ditto Extension	13¼	14
National Telephone	6¼	⅛
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅛	⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	131	35
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	14¼	15¼
North Metropolitan	13	⅛
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	211	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	125	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	355	70
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	165	70
W. Middlesex	211	5
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Gaslight & Coke A	248	51
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro, A.	301	5
Do. B.	251	5
Do. C.	240	50
London Electric	3⅛	⅞
Metropolitan	4⅛	5
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	½
Guinness and Co.	337½	42½
Hotchkiss	7⅛	⅜
Bryant and May	23¼	11
Spratt's Patent	8⅛	½
Liverpool Nitrate	11	16
Primitiva Nitrate	13¼	½
Salt Union Shares	10¼	½
P and O. Stm. Def.	215	20
Royal Mail Steam	72	5
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅛
Hudson's Bay	19¼	21
Suez Canal	90⅛	1
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	20
London and St. K.	37	9

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above :—

Bell's Asbestos	15⅜	16⅛	Oceana Land	13⅛	14
San Jorge	6⅛	⅜	Sutherland Reef	4½	6
Tarapaca Water	11¼	¾	Transvaal Land	1	½pm
City and Suburban	9½	¾	G. F. o. S. Africa	5¾	6
Jumpers Gold	11¾	11¾	Exploring Co.	19½	⅛
Jubilee	5	½	Rothschild's Exploration	2¼	⅜pm
Salisbury	10¼	½	Southern Land	½	¾pm
Ruby	1 1/16	3/16pm	Eastman's Ordinary	15¼	⅛
Lisbon Berlyn	8/6	9/6	Elmore's Copper, &c.	6⅝	6⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office,

Wednesday Morning.

Two things only interfered somewhat with the impressiveness of yesterday's pageant. In the streets there were not enough police, and in the Cathedral there were not enough people. The scene in Ludgate-hill in particular (where, had the road been properly kept, the spectacle might have been specially impressive) was very disgraceful. In striking contrast with the riotous scramble in the streets was the stately order kept in the Cathedral. It was clear, however, that tickets had been too sparsely sent out, and the effect of the pageant was to a large extent spoiled, so far as the spectacular *coup d'œil* was concerned, by the very large number of vacant seats. Those reserved for officers in uniform were in particular very thinly occupied, and the two great blocks of front seats, which it was hoped would have been filled by scarlet uniforms, had to be recruited at the last moment from the general public.

⁂

Perhaps I ought to mention a third cause which interfered, from the point of vantage where the representatives of the press were seated, with the solemnity of the spectacle. When the great west door of the cathedral was opened, and the sunshine glinted in and played about the red and gold of the soldiers, the sight was very splendid—but for one fact. Beyond the great door, the eye ranged to a house in the churchyard, on the second story of which was inscribed in enormous letters on a red background the word

T E E T H.

It was the legend of an enterprising dentist. As such things will, the red scroll had a horrible fascination, till at last whenever the great door opened one saw nothing but those odious five staring, glaring letters.

⁂

St. Paul's has one great advantage on such occasions over most other buildings: its acoustic properties are as nearly perfect as possible. Dean Milman used to say, "on the highest musical authority," that there is no building in Europe equal for sound to St. Paul's, and records that his own voice was, at the Duke of Wellington's funeral, heard distinctly in every part of the building up to the western gallery. I should imagine that the voices of the officiating clergymen yesterday were heard with equal distinctness. Canon Gregory, who read the lesson, has a loud, powerful voice; whilst Mr. Edgar Sheppard's reading of the Burial Service was singularly musical and impressive.

⁂

I hear, by the way, that the Bombay officers were considerably chagrined at no representative of their branch of the service being included among the pall-bearers. The omission was, no doubt, purely accidental, but the effect of it is unfortunate.

⁂

A good many people were surprised that the Bishop of London was not at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday. His absence may possibly be accounted for by a fact which I am very sorry to hear, namely, that his eyesight is very defective, and makes it difficult for him to read, which must be very trying to one whose eagle eye at Rugby was said to be able to penetrate to the furthest end of the chapel or schoolroom. That fact, however, would hardly account for his absence.

⁂

I beg to congratulate Mr. E. A. Waterlow on his Academic honours. The new Associate is a most pleasant, modest, and genial young man of some thirty-five years. Mr. Waterlow has hitherto devoted himself to rural subjects. For the last two or three years he has contributed Irish landscapes to the Academy. I met him only the other day, and he told me he had spent this summer in Scotland.

⁂

I suppose after the decision of the court which tried Johnson *v.* Hazell and others, no printers will continue to print minutes of the proceedings of public boards without a full indemnity from the board as to the cost of all actions for libel arising out of such contract. Mr. Helby said in Committee of the School Board that a certain contractor was a man without means, and that ten years ago he was a carpenter. The contractor sued him for libel and got £200 damages. Of that I say nothing. But he prosecuted Messrs. Hazell, who printed the minutes reporting this statement, and got £2 damages and costs.

⁂

As the contractor in question has got his verdict, I have nothing more to say about his case. Clearly, if this decision is to form a precedent, and no privilege is to be pleaded even for the printers of the official report of a public board, no newspaper will dare to print even the most truthful accusations for fear of libel. How could Messrs. Hazell possibly know that Mr. Helby's statement was not true?

⁂

A new comedy with the opportune title of "The Influenza" is now being played at the Polish Theatre at Posen. The dramaturgists of Prussian Poland must be smart men. This is surely the first time that ever an epidemic was seized so rapidly by the theatre, and compelled to yield merriment as well as misery. Have the players and playgoers determined to be beforehand with the demon of "La Grippe," and seized the monster in order to prevent it from seizing them?

⁂

The funeral of the Father of the House of Commons takes place in the family vault in Margam Church to-day, and though only the tenants and personal friends have been asked, there will no doubt be a large gathering. Mr. Talbot generally rose very late in the day, and breakfasted about one o'clock, and subsequently attended to his voluminous correspondence. He is said to have perused personally the numberless begging letters he received, and carefully attended to all the affairs connected with his estate. He walked for two hours before dinner, and after that meal played at chess, of which he was very fond. When the ladies went to bed he retired to his study, and was often occupied till three in the morning with business letters.

⁂

Few public school men will be surprised to hear that Mr. Robertson, the headmaster of Haileybury, will vacate his post at Easter. The success of a public school, as of a college at Oxford, is very largely a matter of prestige. The unfortunate case in the law courts a year or two ago was a blow to the prestige of Mr. Robertson's school which nothing but Mr. Robertson's departure is likely to repair. Though this is the truth, it is a pity; for Mr. Robertson, as all who know of him would testify, is a high-minded man of many excellent gifts and qualities.

⁂

The Rev. J. H. Lupton, who has just been appointed to succeed Dr. Stokoe as preacher to the society of Gray's-inn, is, like his predecessor, a school-master. Dr. Stokoe was formerly headmaster of King's College School, Mr. Lupton is sur-master of St. Paul's School. He is a man well advanced in the fifties, and a scholar of repute. He was fifth classic at Cambridge in 1858. His literary work has largely consisted of editions of the works of Colet, the famous reforming Dean of St. Paul's, whose biography by Mr. Lupton is a careful and conscientious piece of work. The new preacher contributed the notes on the books of Esdras to "The Speaker's Commentary;" he is master of a very graceful style, and was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge last year.

⁂

The unknown seldom fails to excite the keenest curiosity, and everyone is asking for the name of the most striking figure in the funeral at the cathedral yesterday. I allude to the tall, handsome man in the snow white uniform, with the black facings, whose duty it was to place the Empress Victoria's wreath on Lord Napier's coffin. This officer's identity is as mysterious as Mr. Rider Haggard's heroine, and, so far as I can ascertain, the numerous representatives of the morning papers are quite in the dark as to the man in white. The *Telegraph* describes him as the "stalwart Herr Von Rath;" the *Advertiser* says ditto; the *Daily News* declines to make a shot, and calls him a "diplomatic colleague" of Count Hatzfeldt; the *Standard* calls him Count Hatzfeldt. Many mistook him for the Prince of Wales, and others said he was Count Perponcher. Does anybody know?

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL AT WORK.

SHALL LONDON HAVE A MUNICIPAL PALACE?

The Council Chamber at Guildhall was unusually well filled yesterday when Lord Rosebery took the chair at three o'clock. After reading the formal announcement of the resignation of two aldermen, his lordship added that he did not intend to become a candidate for the position. At first it appeared that the fact of his being one of the City members, and at the same time Chairman of the Council, might involve some legal difficulties; but that had not proved to be the case, and he was unwilling to relinquish his status as the elected member for a constituency.

"Charges and Allegations."

The Standing Committee presented a recommendation to the effect that the services of three temporary assistants should be continued in the architect's office. Upon this Lord Compton rose, and, speaking with evident reluctance, referred to "some very grave and serious irregularities in the architect's department." He read portions of a manuscript report from that officer, and contended that immediate inquiry should be made into the state of the department. Sir John Lubbock admitted that the organization was very far from satisfactory, but he assured Lord Comp on that steps were being taken to remedy the practical deadlock of which he had complained.

The Council Chamber Question.

Sir T. H. Farrer moved: "That it be an instruction to the Council Chamber and Offices Committee to consider and report as to acquiring a suitable site for a council chamber and offices." Sir Thomas drew attention to the lamentable deficiencies of the accommodation at Spring gardens, which was miserably inadequate for the purposes of ordinary business. He had no very definite scheme to propose, but it was time that steps were being taken to erect a home worthy of the metropolis and its municipality. He had an ideal—a plot of ground, some twenty acres in extent, with the Council building in the centre, the School Board offices on one hand, balanced by the Poor Law offices on the other, and connected by boulevards with the Houses of Parliament. But that was a dream! He did not feel that the time had yet arrived for the Council to indulge in ambitious schemes; they must wait until it had acquired the full confidence of the public. In Glasgow, however, half a million sterling had been spent upon a town-hall, and the provost had told him (Sir Thomas Farrer) that no one thought of accusing the town council of extravagance, for had not Manchester spent twice as much? The only valid amendment to the motion was one moved by Sir Walter De Souza (who, as chairman of the committee concerned, is committed to the policy of altering the Spring-gardens offices), to the effect that "it is at present premature to consider any scheme for the purchase of a site and the erection of municipal buildings." Sir Walter, while admitting the present inconvenience to the staff, felt confident that the alterations now in progress would remove all grounds for reasonable complaint. Mr. Austin, in supporting the motion, said that Home Rule for Ireland would be followed by Home Rule for London; and, when the Council gained the control of the police and of the gas and water supply, as it was certain to do, the existing offices would be quite inadequate. But at present he thought the money of the ratepayers might be more usefully expended in clearing insanitary areas rather than in the erection of a municipal palace. Mr. Haggis (Deputy Chairman) spoke strongly in favour of a new departure being made. The health of the staff was affected by the disgraceful conditions of their official existence. The purchase or hire of additional houses from time to time was an unsatisfactory as well as an excessively costly expedient. The most practical suggestion made during the course of the debate came from Mr. Beachcroft, who said he believed that Christ's Hospital would soon be in the market, and he felt that a splendid site would then be available. This hint was taken up by Mr. James Beal, who pointed out that the ground mentioned formed one of the finest plateaux in London for the erection of such a building. The motion and amendment were at length put to the vote, when, upon a division being taken, Sir Thomas Farrer secured a majority of 11 (50 to 39). The debate will, however, be continued on Tuesday next, as other amendments are to be considered.

A SCHOOL FOR LADY JOURNALISTS.

The fact that women have gone into journalism, and mean to stay there, is brought home to one by the announcement that the Misses Emily and Georgiana Hill, not content with being journalists themselves, have set up in Westminster Bridge road a school to train ladies as compositors, shorthand writers, proof-readers, and reporters. A similar school exists in Detroit, set up by a lady member of the staff of the *Detroit Free Press*, but no such innovation has ever been tried on this side of the water. As the *Westminster and Lambeth Gazette* is printed and published at the Misses Hill's works, the training should be of a practical nature.

SPIRITUALISTS IN CONFERENCE

Whether the London Spiritualistic Alliance has or has not a large membership, certainly the attendance upon the occasion of their New Year's conversazione was both large and fairly "influential." In response to a request made by an officer of the society, who admitted that Spiritualism was not fashionable no names could, however, be mentioned. But permission was given to state that Mr Alaric A. Watts took the chair; and that before introducing the lecturer he thanked an anonymous donor of £1,000, which sum had been forwarded for the benefit of their journal—*light*. This and other donations had placed the Alliance in a position of comfort. Mr J. J. Morse, who has travelled for twenty years in the interests of Spiritualism, and lately returned from America, was jubilant upon the prospect of a rise—spiritually, in that country. He thought Spiritualism there as vigorous as could be desired, but he could not deny that the position was radically different in this country. The profession of medium was perfectly legitimate, although a vast horde of sharpers and pretenders disgraced the name. The flippant criticisms of the American press had to a large extent ceased. Three or four millions he estimated as their numerical strength in the New World, while the number of those who were interested in the subject was about eight millions. Sixteen thousand members possessed votes in Philadelphia, and their influence had been made apparent when an attempt was made to tax their useful servant the medium.

TABLEAUX AT THE MEISTERSINGERS.

By the kindness of Miss Armytage I am able to give (writes a correspondent) a sketch in advance of the dramatic tableaux which she has organized, and which are to take place to night at the Meistersingers Club. They are intended to illustrate three of the most dramatic of the novels of the late G. J. Whyte Melville. A pretty stage has been erected at the far end of the concert-hall. A white enamel picture-frame draped with brown and yellow curtains forms the stage front, and in this frame will be presented the series of living pictures. In order to add to the pictorial effect, a screen of thin black gauze has been stretched across the frame, which will blur the outlines of the *tableaux vivants*, so blending them indistinctly together. The three stories of Mary Stuart and Chastelard ("The Queen's Maries") of Valeria the Roman Lady and Escatte Briton ("The Gladiators"), and of Louis XIV. and Louise de la Vallière "Sister Louise"), have been selected for exhibition. The story of Chastelard of his presumptuous love for Queen Mary Stuart, of the fury of the nobles at the favour bestowed by her on him, of Mary Hamilton's effort to save the life of her friend—is laid in the scenes of two tableaux each. Probably the most striking will be that in which will be shown the picture of the Queen (Miss Evelyn Burchell) surrounded by her four Maries (Miss Armytage, Miss Mabel Poynter, Miss Franklin, and Miss Alice Armytage), and with Chastelard (Mr. McCann) at her feet, while behind are seen the threatening visages and gleaming weapons of the angry barons. The scenes selected from "The Gladiators" are six in number. In the first Esca rescues Mariamne from the eunuch Spado, while Valeria sees and falls in love with him. The next scenes reveal her love for Esca and the love which Julius Placidus the Tribune bore for her. Then come the struggle between Placidus and Esca in the arena, and the scene between Esca and Valeria in the slave's courtyard of Placidus's house. Last of all comes the meeting of the principal characters during the assault on the Temple of Jerusalem and the death of Valeria. The most striking scene should be that which shows the struggle between Esca and Placidus (Mr. Paul Monckton) and the *secutor* Esca (Mr. Legge) culminating in the triumph of the latter. Vale ia and Mariamne are respectively represented by Miss Elspeth Macken ie and Miss Constance Cutler. The pathetic story of Louise de la Vallière is told in five scenes. In the first, Louis XIV. overhears her avowing her passion to Athénaïs in the gardens of Versailles. Then we have two love-scenes—first with the Vicomte de Bragelonne whom Louise rejects, and then with Louis, who so passionately returns. The prettiest scene, undoubtedly, will be that of the masked ball when Louis XIV. (Mr. Wilkinson) mistakes La Vallière Mrs. Louis Godefroi) for Athénaïs Madame de Montespan (Mr. Kinsey Peile), and the unhappy Louise learns that her rival is the mistress of the king of his heart. The next scene shows Sister Louise at the convent, while Louis and Madame de Montespan look on. The music has been specially arranged by Mr. Pratt, who has composed, and, by an exceedingly happy thought, while the curtains are up Miss Gwyneth Ames will softly touch her harp. The performance is for the benefit of the starving poor of two parishes.

Lord's Pianos.—20 per cent. discount for cash, or Mr. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month) on Boosey's system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 12 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

A FIGHT AT DOWNING-STREET OVER THE NEW BARRACKS.

A sharp controversy according to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* is going on bet een the War Office and the Treasury in regard to the new barracks. Mr. Stanhope has prepared a large and costly scheme for the erection of barracks at the principal military centres of the country. Mr. Goschen is fighting against the adoption of the expensive proposals of Mr. Stanhope. If the money for the barracks be raised by loan it will add to the National Debt and the yearly charge, and if it be provided out of the annual revenue it will form a material addition to the annual expenditure of the country. In either case it would be affected the scheme of financial arrangements, and it is therefore not surprising that he does not like it. No doubt the War Department will, as it generally does—carry the day, and Mr Goschen will have to face the expenditure.

A PORTRAIT GALLERY AT NEWNHAM.

Newnham College is forming a portrait gallery of "founders and benefactors of the College." The nucleus the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* writes is formed by Richmond's portraits of Miss Clough and Miss Helen Gladstone, Shannon's portrait of Mrs. Sedgwick, which was exhibited in the New Gallery last year, and that of Dr Sedgwick by the same artist, which has now been completed, and will be exhibited at one of the spring exhibitions. The portraits of Dr. and Mrs. Sedgwick have given so much satisfaction that it has been resolved to ask Mr. Shannon to undertake a new portrait of Miss Clough, principal of the college, in the Easter vacation on his return from America. These portraits are subscribed for by the students, and presented to the Council of the College. It is hoped that the first portrait will be hung in the hall by August. Each will bear a Latin inscription, and beneath it the name and date.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND HIS VISITORS

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes: It has before been told of the Bishop of London (Dr. Temple) that he is exceedingly inaccessible to either lay or clerical callers, these preliminary questions usually being put, especially to the junior clergy "What is your name?" "Where do you come from?" and "What do you want?" and the standing answer to the request for an interview being in the negative. With this knowledge, it was with some diffidence that a London curate recently asked for a personal meeting. At first he was refused: but he appealed for only five minutes, and was then told that if he would occupy no more than two he might come. This condition he accepted, and, on being ushered into the bishop's presence, he commenced his story watch in hand, and made such good running that at thirty-two seconds short of the allotted time he had concluded his tale and vanished through the door before his diocesan could recover from his surprise.

"JACK THE RIPPER" AS A BALL CHARACTER.

Mr. Arthur Bush writes to *Truth* denying that he went to the Bristol Emigration Fancy Dress Ball held at Clifton on the 7th inst. in the character of "Jack the Ripper." His attire was ordinary evening dress, and he did not write anything on his card of admission.

THE OLD LEYSIAN UNION'S CONVERSAZIONE.

The Leys School, Cambridge, has succeeded in creating an *esprit de corps* amongst its old boys which other public schools might well envy. The brilliant gathering which took place last night at the Grosvenor Galleries, New Bond street, was a striking illustration of this spirit. Upwards of 500 Old Leysians and their friends were present. The company was received by Mrs. Moulton and the Rev. J. H. Moulton. Dr. Moulton was unfortunately unable to be present. Amongst the guests were Mr. Alexander McArthur, M.P, Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., Rev. Professor Beet, Sir George and Lady Chubb, Rev. C. H. Kelly, President of the Wesleyan Conference, Alderman Quibell, of Newcastle, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, Dr. Lunn, Mr. Lewis Williams, and Mr. W. A. McArthur, M.P. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Bennett, who was dressed in white silk with lace and pearls. Mrs. Alexander McArthur, pale lavender satin with black lace; Miss Ella Holmes, in white silk trimmed with yellow flowers; Miss Bass pale amber satin dress with Elizabethan collar and trimmed with pearls. Among other very striking costumes we noticed a pale green crepe de chine with pink satin, a very handsome white silk trimmed with gold, and several other very pretty dresses. The Wellingtons' Light Cavalry string Band performed an excellent programme. During the evening two recitations were given by Mr. E. L. Ebsworth. Before dispersing a chorus was sung by the whole company. The Old Leysians are very busy during the present month in addition to this conversazione they are holding a very successful bazaar for the Whitecross-street Leysian Mission to-day at the Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street. On Monday night they gathered together for their annual dinner at the Criterion restaurant. About one hundred sat down, the chair being occupied by Mr. F. Marshall, of Newnham. The company assisted with equal enthusiasm the representatives of their famous footfull and cricket clubs and the leading spirits in the social and philanthropic work carried on in connection with the Old Leysian Mission at Whitecross street, E.C. The Old Leysian Union, which has arranged all these different gatherings, has now established numerous branches all over the country, and devotes its energies with equal enthusiasm to the maintenance of the Leysian football reputation and to the directly religious work just mentioned.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. W. E. FORSTER.

To perpetuate the memory of the Right Hon W. E. Forster a memorial hall was formally opened yesterday at his birthplace, Bradpole, Dorset, by Mr. J. M. P. Montagu. A fine library forms part of the memorial

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE'S NEW LONDON MANSION

The Marquis of Bute has purchased St. Johns lodge, Regent's Park, formerly occupied by Sir Julian Goldsmid. Considerable additions are being made to the house and when finished the celebrated collection of pictures, principally of the Dutch school of the seventeenth century, and the extensive library, both of which were formed by the first Marquis of Bute, will says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) be removed to it from the unfurnished house in Eccleston square where they have been stowed away for many years.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A READER OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is well known that Mr. Gladstone is a voracious reader of current periodical literature. His zeal in reading magazines is not confined only by his industry in writing for them; and it seems, according to a London correspondent, that, unlike most of us, he endeavours to get his survey include not only their literary contents but even their advertisements. He expressly subscribes for the American edition of certain magazines in order that he may obtain from their advertising pages many new ideas to be gleaned therefrom as to American industries and enterprises.

"ACROSS HER PATH" AT TERRY'S THEATRE.

Stage heroines have a strange way of sacrificing their good name and domestic happiness on the most flimsy and insufficient grounds, and it is to be presumed that weak and inevitable plays will continue to see the light at "special morning performances," so long as virtuous married ladies are ready to brew a storm in a tea-cup and allow their amiable husbands to construe the most trivial piece of innocence into an act of infidelity. It is an old story—this inadequacy of motive and dramatic means have been taken to task from time immemorial for rais ng their structures upon badly-laid foundations. However, the game is still being played as keenly as ever, and Miss Annie Irish an admirable young actress in some comedy parts, treated us to a specimen of the pastime yesterday afternoon at Terry's Theatre. Miss Irish, after some years of good work on the stage has blossomed forth as an author ess and submitted to public criticism an adaptation of a novel by Miss Annie S. Swan. The play turned out to be the story of a young literary lady, who begins by being very clever and writing a successful and startling novel, and ends by treating her husband in the most childish and idiotic manner. A brother of hers assaults a dentist who has once upon a time committed a crime and suffered imprisonment. When she marries she conceals the fact as if it was an eternal disgrace and degradation to be self, and assists the evil genius of the play in involving her in a network of suspicion which completely wrecks the happiness of her husband and herself. Of course, this silly young person is restored to her hearth and home before the curtain falls, but one cannot help feeling that she does not deserve her rehabilitation. There is some fairly good work in the first act of "Across Her Path," but the three subsequent ones are singularly wanting in action as well as motive. Miss Irish herself played the heroine with a certain amount of power and conviction, but she is far better suited in pure comedy. Mr. Henry Hayden played the part of the villain of the piece in some of the scenes, but there was surely no necessity for Mr. Hayden to "make up" in the last act in so complete like a fashion. By far the best performance of the afternoon was that of Mrs. E. H. Brooke, who played a Scotch character part with great care and finish.

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FAILURE OF MR. JAMES WEBB, THE ARTIST.

SPECULATIONS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday, a meeting was held before Mr. Registrar Linklater for the public examination of James Webb, the well-known artist, who is described as of 43, Piccadilly, formerly of Albert-gate Studios, King's Bridge, and of Worthing. The bankrupt applied to pass upon accounts showing gross liabilities £51,750 12s. 11d., of which £49,320 13s. 6d. is unsecured, and assets £18,876 16s. 9d., showing a surplus of £10,566 3s. 3d. In reply to Mr. Aldridge, who appeared on behalf of the official receiver, the bankrupt stated that he had been an artist for over forty years. He had dealt very largely with freehold and leasehold property at Worthing. He had dealt very largely with freehold and leasehold property at Worthing. He estimated the value of the property at £45,911. He had purchased the property from time to time out of his savings, and with the assistance of mortgages. He speculated largely on the Stock Exchange in 1872, when he made £5,000 over Russian stocks. In 1875 he lost about £14,000 by a speculation in Lombardo-Venetians. During the last three or four years he had lost between £5,000 and £6,000 on the Stock Exchange and about five years ago he lost £300 by Grand Trunks. He expected to be able to pay his losses by selling his freehold property. He attributed his failure immediately to pressure by creditors, but upon his inability to attend to business owing to severe illness, to depreciation in value of property, to losses by speculations on the Stock Exchange, and to other causes. Having regard to the value of his property, he did not consider he was now insolvent. The public examination was ordered to be concluded.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. CAMILLA GREVILLE.

Yesterday at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, with full choral service, the marriage took place of the Hon. Alistan George Hay, youngest surviving son of the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, of Hilton-crescent, S.W., and the Hon. Camilla Greville, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Greville, of Clonlugh, Mullingar, and 3, Upper Belgrave street, S.W. The service was performed by the Rev. Francis Mitchell, chaplain to the Earl of Kinnoull, and rector of Wolferton, King's Lynn, Norfolk, assisted by the Rev. Montagu Villiers, M.A., of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. The bride was given away by her father; a bronze of the bride room, the Hon. Charles Hay, acting as best man. The bridal dress was of rich ivory duchesse satin with an elaborately embroidered tulle robe. The bridesmaids were in attendance—the Hon. Veronique Lilian Greville, sister of the bride, the Hon. Agnes Blanche Marie Hay, niece of the bridegroom; Miss Rosemary Ermyngarda Greville Nugent, cousin of the bride, and Miss Gladys Edith Muriel Hallow, niece of the bridegroom. They were attired in pink mousseline de soie, with broad sashes en suite. They also wore pink felt and plush hats trimmed with velvet and white heather. The reception, which was given at the town residence of the bride's parents, 8, Upper Belgrave-street, was largely attended, among those present being the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfolane, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, Lady Muriel Hay, Lady Constance Hadow, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale-Lodge, and the Ladies Denison, Lady Decies and the Hon. P. and Mrs. Greville, Lady Conyers and the Hon. Violet Lane-Fox, the Hon. Lady Cotterell and Miss Cotterell, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Alfred De Rothschild, Colonel and Mrs. Murray of Polmaise, Sir James and Lady Ramsay, &c. In the afternoon the Hon. Alistan and Mrs. Hay left *en route* for the Riviera.

THE ACTION AGAINST A LONDON SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER.

In the case of Johnson *v.* Helby, a member of the London School Board, and against Messrs. Hazel, Watson, and Viney, the Board's printers, to recover damages for libel contained in a statement made by Mr. Helby as to the position of the plaintiff as a builder, the jury found for the plaintiff damages against Mr. Helby £200, and against the other defendants damages £2. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

TRAINS PASS OVER THE FORTH BRIDGE.

The Forth Bridge was crossed yesterday by a double train of waggons weighing in all 2,000 tons. It was made up in two portions each containing fifty waggons and three engines, two being in front and one behind. The engines weighed 450 tons altogether, and the waggons 14 or 15 tons each. Shortly after half-past 1 the two trains which were standing side by side on the Southern approach viaduct, began to move slowly towards the bridge, and continued their progress over the structure. All the people of Queensferry watched the test of the bridge, which was made on behalf of the engineers. This is the first time a train has stood on the bridge.

CASES IN THE LONDON BANKRUPTCY COURT.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday, the failure was announced at C. J. Burrill, of Iverson-road, Kilburn, and West Hampstead, builder and contractor. The liabilities are returned at about £20,500, of which £25,000 are secured. The debtor has filed his petition and a receiving order has been made.

The observations of the Official Receiver under the failure of Edward Daniel Griffiths, described as acting manager to a theatrical company, were issued yesterday. The debtor attributes his insolvency to loss by a theatrical company formed by him for the production of the drama, "Ebb and Flow," with which he was on tour from February to June, 1889. He has since been engaged as acting manager and secretary to a theatrical company now on tour, at a salary of £6 a week. The debtor has been adjudged bankrupt.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. AUBREY MOORE.

Yesterday there was a large gathering of Oxford and other friends at the funeral of the Rev. Aubrey Lackington Moore, which, after a preliminary service at Keble College, was laid to rest in Holywell Cemetery, at Oxford. The Rev. E. S. Talbot, vicar of Leeds, officiated, assisted by the warden of Keble. The chief mourners were Mrs. Aubrey Moore, Prebendary Moore the Rev. Herbert Moore, the Misses Moore, Mrs. Hurt, Mr. F. Hurt, Miss Dent, Mr. W. Langton, and Mr. H. R. Thomson. The Bishops of Oxford and Salisbury, and the Archdeacon of Oxford were among those present.

MARRIAGE OF MISS C. GRENFELL.

At St. Michael's, Chester-square, S.W., yesterday, the marriage took place of Major F. A. Aylmer, Royal Artillery, son of Major-General Henry A'Imer, R.A., of Park Place, Henley, Oxfordshire, and Miss C. Grenfell, daughter of the late Mr. Charles W. Grenfell, M.P., and sister of Mr. Wm. Henry Grenfell, of Taplow Court, Maidenhead. The chancel was tastefully decorated with palms and flowering plants. The service was conducted by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. J. Fleming, Canon of York, and the Rev. G. Hadow, rector of Tiverton, uncle of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. W. H. Grenfell; and Colonel Kavanagh, R.A., acted as best man. There were four bridesmaids—Miss Aylmer and Miss Maude Aylmer, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Maud Grenfell and Miss Alice Grenfell, cousins of the bride. They were figured white silk dresses embroidered with white silk braid, and sashes. Their hats were of white felt, ornamented with white silk ribbon bows. The bridal dress was of rich white satin and court train, neatly ornamented with old lace. A smart page followed the bride as trainbearer in white naval attire with blue colour *en suite*. The reception, which was given at Sefton House, Belgrave-square, by permission of the Earl and Countess of Sefton, was largely attended, and in the afternoon Major and Mrs. F. A. Aylmer left for their wedding tour.

MR. P. CUMIN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. G. W. Kekewich, brother of Mr. Justice Kekewich, has been appointed Secretary to the Education Department, in place of the late Mr. P. Cumin. Mr. Kekewich has had a long connection in the Department, in which of late years he has held the post of senior examiner and chief clerk.

GOATS WHO SURVIVED A FALL OF FIFTY FEET.

A few weeks ago two goats were found to be missing in the district of Coolagh, county Galway. Search was made for them in every direction without success, until the present week they were observed huddled together at the bottom of a precipice about fifty feet deep, almost dead from exposure and hunger. The circumstance was reported to the police, who immediately proceeded to the place. All their efforts to rescue the perishing animals were unavailing, till at length a man named O'Brien volunteered to rescue them from their awkward position. He procured a rope, tied one end of it round his waist, and two policemen having taken hold of the other end, he descended the precipice, to the imminent danger of his own life, and succeeded, after great labour and exertion, in rescuing the poor animals from death by starvation.

JEWELLERY ROBBERY IN DUBLIN.

A daring burglary has taken place at the jewellery establishment of Mr. Clutner, 26, Wellington-quay, Dublin. The door was forced open, and watches and valuable rings to the value of £500 stolen. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

MARRIAGE OF A CHIEF RABBI IN LONDON.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Gaster, the Chief Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in this country, was married to Miss Adler, only daughter of Dr. Adler, under the principal of the Jews College. The Dr. Gaster's career, both in Roumania and in England, has reflected great credit on the community to which he belongs. As professor of Roumanian literature at Bucharest, he made many valuable contributions to the study of his country's folk-lore. This, however, did not save him from expulsion during the recent Roumanian persecution of the Jews, when he nobly and energetically strove to secure for his oppressed co-religionists the restoration of their civil status. Coming to England four years ago, Dr. Gaster was received in the best Jewish circles, and after an appointment as Hebrew Lecturer at Oxford he was invited by the elders of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews to become their Chief Rabbi, this post having been vacant since Dr. Artom's death in 1878. He is also principal of the Judith Montefiore Theological College at Ramsgate, founded by the late Sir Moses Montefiore to perpetuate the memory of his wife Judith.

The ceremony took place at Bevis-marks Synagogue, which was sparsely decorated with palms and cut flowers. In the absence of Dr. Hermann Adler, Delegate Chief Rabbi owing to the death of his father, the Chief Rabbi of the sister congregation, the service was conducted by the Chazanim or leaders of Dr. Gaster's synagogue, Revs. Piperno and Rocco, assisted by a choir without musical accompaniment; and a short address in English was given.

A Jewish marriage, as has already been stated in these columns, takes place under the chupah, or canopy, where bride, bridegroom, and relatives take their stand. The chief features are a benediction over wine, of which bride, bridegroom, and officiating minister partake twice, the reading of the ketubah, or marriage contract, the address in the vernacular by the senior officiating minister, the bridegroom's recital of the following formula as he places the ring on the bride's finger: "Behold thou art sanctified to me by this ring according to the law of Moses and Israel." The ceremony concludes with the breaking of a glass by the bridegroom, an act best explained as symbolizing the destruction of the Temple.

The public marriage of a Chief Rabbi is an extremely rare event, for the choice of the community rarely falls on a young bachelor. This ceremony was perhaps unprecedented in the annals of Bevis-marks Synagogue, the oldest in England, where Isaac Disraeli once worshipped, and whose register contains the certificate of his illustrious son's initiation into the Abrahamic covenant. Dr. Gaster's popularity is sure to be enhanced by his alliance with Dr. Fried lander, than whom there is none more esteemed by the Jews for learning mated with modesty. All the Jewish ministers in England and the colonies have either sat as his feet as disciples or been influenced by his counsel.

JOINT STOCK BANK MEETINGS.

THE CITY BANK (LIMITED).

The ordinary general meeting of the City Bank (Limited), London, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel. The report showed that the gross profits, with £10,471 18s. 6d. brought forward from the last account, amounted to £126,243 4s. 8d. A dividend was declared for the half-year at the rate of £11 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. The chairman said that never had the affairs of the bank been more prosperous than at present. The report was carried unanimously.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED).

The half-yearly ordinary general meeting of the Alliance Bank (Limited) was held yesterday, at the Cannon-street Hotel. The report stated that a total of £47,758 3s. 3d. remained to be disposed of. A dividend was recommended at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income tax. The chairman (Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P.) said they thought it prudent, in the present state of the money market not to increase the rate of dividend. A shareholder objected to this, and asked what was the limit at which they proposed to fix the reserve. He thought the shareholders ought to have some of the profits of the successful business of the bank. The chairman replied that the reserve was not used in the ordinary operations of the bank. The limit of the reserve would depend upon the increase of the business. (Hear, hear.)

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Lord Mayor, having sent a telegram of sympathy in the name of the citizens of London to the King of Italy on the death of the Duke of Aosta, his Majesty has sent the following reply to the Lord Mayor of London:—"The sympathy which the citizens of London evince towards me through the medium of your lordship in my great misfortune rouses my admiration and gratitude to the English people and their glorious capital, both being the constant friends of my country and my House. I thank your lordship for having been the interpreter of a sentiment which is so dear to my heart. (Signed) HUMBERT.'

A SHIP CANAL FROM BERLIN TO THE BALTIC.

How seriously the plan of connecting Berlin with the Baltic by a ship canal is entertained by the German Government may be inferred from the fact that an engineer of Stettin has already been authorized to proceed with the preliminary surveys and preparations. The course of the Elbe and some already existing barge canals will be utilized for the undertaking.

JUDGMENT IN THE SHERBORNE SCHOOL CASE.

In the case of Malan *v.* Young, known as the Sherborne School scandal, which occupied the court many days sitting in camera, Mr. Justice Denman yesterday gave judgment in open court. He found that plaintiff was entitled to judgment, but considering his conduct generally, which his lordship thought might fairly be described by the defendant as outrageous, and that it appeared that the action was brought more for the purpose of punishing the defendant and driving him from the headmastership of the school than for the purpose of obtaining damages for any loss sustained by the plaintiff, he should allow the plaintiff only two shillings damages and no costs. Each party must pay his own costs.

MARRIAGE OF BARON S. ALFRED VON OPPENHEIM.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, yesterday, the marriage took place of Baron S. Alfred Von Oppenheim, only son of Baron Edward Von Oppenheim, of Cologne and Schloss Schindelhaim, and Miss Florence Hutchins, only daughter of Mrs. Parkinson Sharp, of Palace-gate. The service was fully choral, the officiating clergy being the Hon. R. E. Carr-Glyn, rector of St. Mary Abbots, and the Rev. Henry White, M.A., chaplain in ordinary to the Queen. The bride, who was given away by her stepfather, Mr Parkinson Sharp, wore a plain dress of rich white ivory satin elaborately draped with real orange blossom. Count C. Von Leyden, councillor of the German Embassy, attended the Baron as best man. Half a dozen bridesmaids followed the bride elegantly attired in costumes of white cashmere, with white corded silk sashes. They were Miss Aimée Winslow, Miss Emmy Von Oppenheim, Miss Vitty Von Oppenheim, Miss Potter, Miss Eleanor Heywood, and Miss Seymour. The reception was given at Mrs. Parkinson Sharp's town residence, 16, Palace-gate, Kensington, which was largely attended among those present being Prince and Princess Malcom Khan, Baron and Baroness E. von Oppenheim, Baron Max Oppenheim, Baron von Wedd Varlsberg, Countess de Bunsen, Baron and Baroness de Plency, Count von Alten, Viscountess Mandeville, Dowager Countess of Harrington, Admiral Sir Edward Ingle field, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Lady Cottenham, General Du Plat, &c.

ROBBERY OF £300 FROM A POST OFFICE.

Between Saturday night and Monday morning a safe at the general post office at Oldham was opened by thieves, who carried off £300 in gold and notes. There is no evidence of the safe having being forcibly broken open, and it is supposed that access to it was gained by means of duplicate keys.

A MOTHER CHARGED WITH POISONING HER CHILD.

At the Southwark police-court yesterday, Jessie Bevan, thirty-nine, married, was charged before Mr. Fenwick with causing the death of her infant son, William Alfred Bevan, aged four months by poisoning him with laudanum. She was also charged with attempting to destroy her own life by swallowing a dose of the same poison. She was remanded for a week.

THE MANCHESTER STOKERS' DISTRESS FUND CLOSED.

A meeting of the Central Committee appointed to deal with the distress amongst gas workers' families caused by the recent strike in the Corporation Gas works of Manchester and Salford was held yesterday. When the accounts had been dealt with, it was reported that the emergency had now been met, and most of the cases of distress which were left were chronic. It was agreed that the fund be now closed.

A woman named Eleanor Sarah Jacobs, of 20, Payne-street, Deptford, is in custody for the murder of her child. She beat its head into a pulp with a poker.

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The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 23rd January, and CLOSE on or before the FOLLOWING DAY, at Four o'clock.

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY COMPANY OF ANATOLIA. Established at Constantinople in 1889 as a Company under Ottoman Law.

ISSUE of £1,500,000 FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES, forming part of a total authorised creation of £3,300,000 Debentures, of the following denominations:—

Bonds. Marks Fcs.
35,000 of £ = 400 = 500 A Nos. 1—35,000
23,000 „ 100 = 2,040 = 2,600 B „ 35,001—58,000
1,200 „ 1,000 = 20,400 = 25,500 C „ 58,001—59,200
Exempt from all Ottoman Taxes and Duties, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in each year.

The principal is redeemable at par within ninety years, from October 1, 1895, by means of a sinking fund, operating by annual drawings, on the 1st of April in that and subsequent years, and the Debentures so drawn will be redeemed on the 1st of October following.

The sinking fund may be increased at any time after April 1, 1913.

The Coupons and drawn Bonds will be payable at the option of the holder—in London, in sterling, at the offices of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), and at the Deutsche Bank (Berlin) Loan Agency in Germany, in marks, at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Frescott, Frankfort-on-Main, and Hamburg; and at Constantinople, in francs, at the offices of the Company, at the fixed exchange of £1 sterling for 25·50 marks or 26 francs.

Below is a short statement of the present position of the line.

The TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, and SECURITIES INSURANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED), of London and Liverpool, are prepared to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above DEBENTURES at the price of 80½ per cent., payable as follows:—

£ 5 per cent. on Application.
4/5 „ Allotment.
2/5 „ 20th February, 1890.
2/5 „ 31st March, 1890.
£80 5s.

Payment in full may be made on Allotment, or on any subsequent Tuesday or Friday, under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

A coupon will be attached to the Scrip for Interest on the instalments as paid, and will mature the 1 st April, 1890.

Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Allotment Letters, and the Debentures will be delivered against fully-paid Scrip as early as possible after April 1, 1890.

Applications for these Bonds will be received simultaneously by the Deutsche Bank at Berlin, Bremen, the Disconto-Ma.n, and Hamburg, and also by us on the Continent by the correspondents.

The Subscription List will open on Thursday, January 23, and close on or before the following day, at 4 o'clock.

The full rate to pay any instalment when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications should be made on the accompanying form, and lodged at the Offices of the Trustees, Executors and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., or 5, Pall-street, Liverpool.

London, 21st January, 1890.

THE OTTOMAN RAILWAY COMPANY OF ANATOLIA.

Dr. G. Siemens, Manager of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and Member of the German Reichstag.
His Excellency Bertram Effendi, of Constantinople, Under-Secretary of State of the Indirect Taxes.
Mr. K. Schwabach, of Berlin, Member of German Reichstag.
Mr. Alfred Kaulla, of Stuttgart, Manager of the Württembergische Vereins Bank.
Mr. Otto von Kühlmann, of Constantinople, General Manager of the Ottoman Railroad Company of Anatolia.
Vincent Caillard, Esq., English, Representative on the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt in Constantinople. } Representing the first creditors of the English Bondholders.
Wm. P. Tuson, Esq., Messrs. Paterson and Simons
Colonel the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, C.M.G.

MEMORANDUM.

This Company was incorporated on the 4th March, 1869, under the Imperial Ottoman Ensign, with a fully-subscribed share Capital of £1,600,000 (now 50 per cent. paid), for the purpose of acquiring the line of Railway from Haidar-Pasha, a suburb of Scutari (Constantinople), to Ismiet, a distance of 89 miles, which is now in operation, and of further extending that line to Angora, a distance of 307½ miles, making a total line, of about 396½ miles.

At the expiration of ninety-nine years from the 4th October, 1869, the line will revert to the Ottoman Government, who reserve the right to purchase the undertaking at any time after the expiration of thirty years by paying, during the remainder of the term, an annuity equal to 5·7 per cent. of the gross average earnings of the five years preceding the purchase, such annual sum not to be less than 7,000 francs per kilometre, or £450 per mile, being more than sufficient to cover interest and sinking fund on the Debentures. In either case the value of the rolling-stock, materials and stores is to be refunded by the Government.

The portion of the present line still be applied towards the construction of the Railway from Ismidt to Angora, for which purpose have been entered into with responsible Contractors

Only 34 miles of the last the works were commenced on that section of the line from Ismidt exter ding to the 74½ mile, and on the 15th of September from mile 74 to the 120th mile (Keui-Chair). The plans relating to the final section from Keui-Chair to Angora (only 117½ miles) have been submitted to the Ministry of Public Works for approval. The works are in regular course of progress, so that on probability 23 miles, to Ara anar, will be completed in the Spring of 1890, and a further portion of some 45 miles, so far as be ke, in the Autumn of the same year. It is stipulated that the whole line shall be open for traffic in the Autumn of 1892.

The Imperial Ottoman Government, by Articles 20, 30 and 31 of a Convention dated October 4, 1869, guarantees to the Company during the whole term of 99 years, that is to say, up to September 30, 1968, an annual income net of—

From a 10,000 per kilometre, or £969 4s. per mile, on the line from Haidar-Pasha to Ismidt (89 kilometres, or 55 miles),

From 15,000 per kilometre, or £969 per mile, on the line from Ismidt to Angora (about 428 kilometres, or 307½ miles),

as also to pay during construction 4 per cent. interest per annum on the amount expended. The tithes of the Provinces of Ismidt, Eetogroul, Kutayah, and Angora, through which these lines run, have been specially assigned to the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt in Constantinople for securing payments to the Railway Company of any sums that may be required for completing the amounts thus guaranteed by the Government. By a letter, dated Otto er 24th, 1888, signed by the President of the Council, Mr. Vincent Caillard, and addressed to the representative of the Deutsche Bank, in Constantinople, the said Administration have formally bound themselves to carry out this provision of the Convention. The following is a translation of an extract from this letter:—

"H. E. the Minister of Finance having authorised us on this occasion to enter into more official relations either with the Deutsche Bank or its Agent in this City, we beg to inform you that the Administration de la Dette Publique Ottomane differs entirely, as far as it (the Administration) is concerned, to the stipulations of the said convention, especially to Arts. 16 20, in virtue of which the Administration will, up to the amount enforced for this purpose by them, hold at the disposal of the Deutsche Bank, or its sr ttees, the sums so resulting from the revenues assigned in support of its guarantee."

These Tithes produced in the year 1888 francs 4,616,000 or £169,000, which will no doubt be considerably increased by the introduction of railway facilities into the districts.

As on the average annual gross earnings of the whole line exceed the sum of £969 per mile, the excess for the Haidar-Pasha Ismidt section, up to £9,0 0 per mile, will be applied in reduction of the guarantee on the Ismidt-Angora section, and should the average annual gross earnings of the line Haidar-Pasha Angora exceed £969 per mile, 85 per cent. of such excess accrues to the Government.

The section from Haidar-Pasha to Ismidt, the annual gross receipts of which are guaranteed to the extent of £969 per mile, has been open for a number of years, its receipts in 1889 amounted to £9 7 per mile, leaving, therefore, only about £118 17s. per mile per annum to be made up by the subscription of the Ottoman Government.

Assuming, however, that from the present proceeds of the Tithes amounting to ..... £169,000 it would be necessary to appropriate ..... £9,000 in order to discharge the guarantee in respect of the section in question, there would remain for the 307½ miles, from Ismidt to Angora ..... £174,200 or £566 10s. per mile so that even in case the earnings of this latter section were not to exceed £483 10s. per mile per annum, the gua antee amount would be attained.

The average earnings per mile per annum of the two existing provincial railways in Asia Minor, which are being worked under similar circumstances, have been, from 1883 to 1887, as follows:—

Smyrna and Cassaba (103 miles), £1,320, or £28 per mile per week.
Smyrna to Aidin (175¼ miles), £1,203, or £23 per mile per week.

The bonds of these Railways are quoted:—
Smyrna and Cassaba 9 per cent. Debentures, 101.
Smyrna to Aidin 6 per cent. Debentures, 101.

There can be little doubt that the traffic over this Railway, when extended to Angora, will be of a most exceptional character, that carried by the lines having their terminus in Smyrna, possessing as it does a commercial importance little, if any, inferior to that of the present premier port in the whole of those two Provinces, viz., £5,5 0,000 as being exported, the railway by the Haidar Pasha to Angora Railway, there would be a gross income of £484,500 per annum from the line, which, after deducting working expenses at say 40 per cent., or £193 600, would leave a net earnings of £290,900 per annum, which is one of Bonds requiring £162,000, the being a surplus of £128,900.

But it is expected that, with an annual guaranteed gross revenue of £ 0 per mile, the working expenses will not exceed £ 20 per mile, which is approximately the rate at which the like item has been found to fall on the Ismidt section, although in account of its shortness the general charges are comparatively high. Under these circumstances the earnings on the ordinary shares of the Ottoman Company, entered by Tithes specially assigned to the Administration of the Public Debt, should provide ample security for the service of the Bonds, both as regards payment of interest and redemption of capital.

Applications for Shares, both as regards payment of interest and redemption of capital.

THE BANK OF AFRICA (LIMITED). Head office, 115, CANNON-STREET, London. Subscribed Capital, £750,000; paid up, £350,000; Reserve Fund, £50,000.

General Manager, JAMES SIMPSON, Port Elizabeth. Branches: Alfred Town, Cape Town, Durban, Grahamstown, Kimberley, King William's Town, Port Elizabeth, Queen's Town, Stellenbosch, Bloemfontein, Graaff-Reinet, Worcester, Durban, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Barberton, Johannesburg, Pretoria.

The Bank issues drafts, makes telegraphic remittances, buys and collects bills, and conducts all kinds of banking business.

Deposits received on terms which may be ascertained on application. C. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED). Head Office: 40, Threadneedle-street London. West-End Office: 54, Cockspur-street, S.W. Edinburgh Office: 23, St. Andrew-square. Dundee Office: 6, Panmure-street.

Branches and Agencies.—Australia, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Straits, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Persia, Aden, Paris, New York, San Francisco.

The Bank receives Deposits for three years at 3 per cent., also for shorter periods, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836. London: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C. Aberdeen: 1, Union-terrace.
INCOME AND FUNDS.
Fire Premiums £619,000 | Life Premiums £233,333
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CHARLES ROUSE BADWEN, Secretary.

Influenza

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It is highly nutritious and easily digested, and is an agreeable addition to Milk or Beef Tea, which it converts into a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining and building up strength.

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Health, Strength, Energy.
It quickly arouses great Bodily, Nerve, Mental, and Digestive Strength, promotes Appetite, recuring Health, Strength, and Energy.
Insist on having PEPPER'S TONIC.
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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.
The Best, and Safest, and Cheapest.
Large Bottles, 1s. 6d.

SULPHOLINE Tablets, 6d.
Clarifies the Skin. **SOAP.**
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It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the above question is, at the present moment, exercising
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The air is full of stories of sudden and widespread attacks of subtle sicknesses; and you will, or nearly all, resolve themselves into two great groups—affections of the lungs and affections of the stomach. For the latter—useful as a preventive quite as much as for a restorative—there is one remedy, unnecessary to be referred to here, beyond the reminder that it is

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A truly marvellous safeguard against and cure for

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Bronchial Irritations, Shortness of Breath, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Asthma, and all other Lung affections. It really is so ; and

YOU CAN MEET ANY EPIDEMIC

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Do not wait until you are prostrated—do not wait even until you are attacked. Have at hand, ready for any emergency, the twin remedies:—

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CAPTAIN JOHN CLANCY.—If this should meet the eye of Captain John Clancy, late of the Lilla Hussars, who was in command at Havre in 1861, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned; or should any persons know the present address of the above, they are requested to forward it to W. ALEXR. CULLEN, Solicitor, New Law Chambers, 41, Ogle-street, Strand, W.C.

AFRICAN RACES AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Mansion House, on WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1890, to consider questions affecting the Welfare of African Races, to co-operate with the International Conference at Brussels.

The Chair will be taken at Three o'clock P.M. by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. The Duke of Fife, K.T., Earl Granville, K.G., Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., Baron Sir R. W. Fowler, Bart., M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.P., Joseph Pease, Esq., M.P., Sir H. Calne, Esq., M.P., Commander V. Lovett Cameron, R.N., C.B., Alexander McArthur, esq., M.P., W. A. McArthur, Esq., M.P., Dr. Dobie Morgan, Esq., F.R.C.S., have promised to attend and take part in the proceedings.

Applications for Admission to Reserved Seats may be made to the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society, Boudwig chambers, Westminster, S.W.

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3 LINES 1/-
3 INSERTIONS 2/6
Beyond 3 Lines, 4d. per line per Insertion.
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SNOWDROPS and MOSS, P.O. 2s. a box.—E. TREVILLE-WELL, Liskeard, Cornwall.

PRINTED and PUBLISHED by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1890.